THE LIBERATOR: PUBLISHED EVERY FRIDAY,

> To whom all remittances are to be made, and sed, relating to the pecuniary concerns

FRMS - \$2.50 per annum, payable in ad-RMS - \$2.50 per annum, payable in ad-of \$1.00 at the expiration of six months. For and communications must be rost pain constants a making less than a square will three times for 75 cts. one square for \$1.00. - Mr. Isaac Krapp, the late publisher, bested his interest in the subscription-list 1810, for two years from the first of Janua-pecuniary concerns of the Liberary the following gentlemen. SANGEL PHILBRICE, ELLIS (
QUINCY, WILLIAM BASSETT.

TH. MOYD GARRISON, Editor.

VOL. XL---NO. 50.

REFUGE OF OPPRESSION.

From the Washington Globe,

The Proscription of Consul Trist.

There was one man whom we supposed Mr. Tynever permit to suffer under proscription d, much less one subjecting him inces as to his character, to be drawn nferences as to unpled with the Executive de-g dismissal, coupled with the Executive de-na, that no mun shall be removed without We refer to Mr. Trist, our Consul at Havana. rentieman is honorably distinguished as nobly and successfully exerted himself in his office in protecting American seamen cal captains, and of He was assailed at home by the vinon the was assured at nome by the vin-prit which his support of the rights of the sailor, and the peculiar interests of a sec-Union, created against him. The incenwhose tyranny he arrested, filled the sers with misrepresentations against him.— pealed to Congress; while on the other topic scaled on the floor of the House of Represenone of the preminent leaders of the aboli-Mr. Trist came from Havana, and brought the captains before the Committee or investigation. The committee, posed of a majority of political oppoi composed of a majority of political oppo-promoted unanimously in his favor, declar-d the decements submitted to them do not at the character of Mr. Trist for integrity and and they are unanimously of the opinion that

put an end to the persecution of those massels, who sought Mr. Trist's removal, that sales, beat, rob, and oppress their crews re. The abolition hostility vented itself in tion, not venturing to make Mr. Trist's ation, not venturing to make it in relation to the subject they had at heart, on before Congress. Mr. Trist returned to arrying with him the applause of every disingual who marked the proceedings of Congress of the proceedings ly a few months are permitted to malice of all nemics—foreign enemies assailing the country, and American citizens oppreshers within their power, and beyond the reach aws-by removing him from office, and subto all the imputations which they had in ted to make good against him before the

nted calling for any action of the House

st of the nation.
in Cuba last winter, after Mr. Trist had Washington to unmask the designs of his and the enemies of his country. The may not are planting in Cuba, many of whom eat interests at stake in that Island, were exanxious for his speedy return, relying on gence, firmness, and influence to countergerous designs which were apprehended they of Great Britain, manifested by the t of the abolitionist Turnbull as its Con-Mr. Trist, and requested that he should be return, declaring they would use their in-s whigs, for his retention as Consul under al Administration, were Mr. Thorndike, ht of Boston, and Mr. De Wolf, of . These gentlemen have vast estates, istly be considered as the ablest representhe American interests in the island, as n their talents, information and influence, the general confidence in their probity .these gentlemen were personally intimate. Webster, and had strong confidence that presentations in regard to the interest which berican planters took in the continuance of ist in the consulate, would prevail against the on to proscription which they found before of the United States, among their political just coming into power. That they pressed

elster on the subject we have no doubt; but on for partisans and family connections has policy of the Premier from the moment he t feet in office, and this has triumphed over every blic interest. We do not doubt that the removal Mr. Trist was the work of Mr. Webster, and we rifice him to the and political feeling which vanquishes everation in Massachusetts: but what can Mr. Tyler suggest for permitting the of a Virginian of exalted character, the Mr. Jefferson, the husband of his Mr. Jefferson, the husband of his grand-tandevery way worthy of him, as a disciple of Mr. Trist was compelled by a threatcase to exile himself in the West Indies. ident Jackson, felt happy in the opportunity has now gave, of adding to the comfort, sup-dianguer gave, of adding to the comfort, sup-dianguer of the favorite of Mr. Jefferson, to the had committed the destiny of those most him. How could Mr. Tyler reconcile it to if to yield to Mr. Webster's importunities, (for t do him the injustice to ascribe the act nation,) to proscribe such a man under tances-to degrade him in the eyes of ers among whom he must still live—as far the power of the Executive of this country functionaries in the eyes of foreign from the descendants of the man who ias any other to give liberty to our coune to maintain it, and this simply to reve electioneering partizan, who, we uning a broken speculator in traffic, beer of new speculations in politics, and Hayana to renew his speculations in , and will turn the Consulate to account og it with a new commission house he is blish with the assistance of a partner. his new Consul has been appointed some eems he has not yet completed his arfor his double calling in Havana. In
the, we are happy to perceive, by the folhas gentleman of high character—nowise
with Mr. Trist, not even a countryman and the people of Cuba to serve the inas country and the cause of humanity seral Valdez, the Governor, will ever

worthy of serious consideration :-

discouraged. Hence spathy and indifference, in-stead of our former untiring energy and spontane-

ous zeal.

The Friend of Man declares that re-organization

in a political form, has become necessary all over the country, because members have become listless, and inattentive to the stated meetings of the socie-

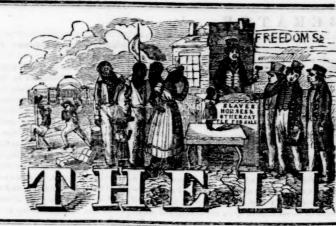
ty. Action in the society languishes. It is ready

the respect of this country, for the gener-humanity with which he stepped forward the efforts of Mr. Trist HAVANA, November 3d, 1841. hat is daily expecting his successor. If he as had a substitute as our present Consul, he much by far keep away. Turnbull is daily two tennies, and we shall all rejoice the steelled.—[Extract of a latter] more enemies, and we shall all steealled.—[Extract of a letter.]

The Brave South! the Big South! Richardson in his Message, calls the seri-

adden in his Message, cans the seri-i of the South Carolina Legislature to atten from the Governor of Virginia, he recent controversy with New-York, habana resolutions responding to the of Virginia. He saves Virginia. He says:

bligations of the Constitution which re-State to deliver, on demand, fugitives of are to be disregarded,—our institu-tion—the plunderers of our property en-and protected,—then must we regard the hese aggressions, no matter by Whether the wrong in this case to Virginia or South Carolina, the me, the interest involved common responsibility of protecting them volve on every State in the Union, kercises dominion, or similar in-



OUR COUNTRY IS THE WORLD ... OUR COUNTRYMEN ARE ALL MANKIND

BOSTON, FRIDAY,

From the Anti-Slavery Standard.

Moral Influence -- The Third Party.

With feelings of sadness, entrely unmixed with proportion of anti-slavery newspapers. This way, they may soon forget to know how to give the good cause.

With feelings of sadness, entrely unmixed with plant of the same and if they do not once the control of the obstacles which his complexion threw in the correcaing faith in moral influence, indicated by an altery among us, at the present time, is owing to the universal fact the universal fact of the univ management of political machinery. Of those who piers, and next Spring will throw the trusses across, try it, how few come out of the fiery temptation with so that by the May Meetings, we will all walk over pure consciences and healthy hearts! The fault is in procession together—i. e. all that are left devotants of the present Fall will build the management of political machinery. pure consciences and healthy hearts! The fault is not always that parties are not based on correct and ed to actual abolition.'

important principles; if it were so, the democratic party of the present day might have been saved from its monstrous corruptions by the invigorating truth of the anti-monopoly creed; neither will any condid mind deny for a monapol that was a monapoly that were a many be,

mind deny for a moment, that men often throw themselves into political encounters from the purest motives and the highest sense of duty. Whence, is it that, by the spontaneous attentions of the constitution and by-laws of the old societies.'

It is a common ruse in the political game to make numbers agree a larger than the political game to make mind deny for a moment, that men often throw

themselves into political encounters from the purest motives and the highest sense of duty. Whence, then, is it that, by the spontaneous utterance of mankind, morals and politics are so widely separated? Why is it that the popular faith has no belief in their union? I think the difficulty lies in the means used, though it may be by good men, and with the honest view of advancing correct principles. The activity and subtlety of man take place of faith in God; and every thing is movable, by force or cunning, like the counters on a chess-board. The tendency of mind produced by this was shown in its ultimate form during the French Revolution; when men thought they had decided the question, whether or not there was a God, by putting it to a vote, and deciding in the negative. This shocks the religious mind; yet politicians, all the world over, continually do the same thing with immutable principles, which are among the attributes of God.

Shall we, then, leave governments entirely to the bad? is the anxions inquiry. Alas, what want of faith is implied by this question! One would think God had vacated his throne, and the ballot-box was placed thereon. Know ye not, my friend, that the moral sentiment of a nation is ever 'a power behind the throne, stronger than the throne?' You can do better than be a politician—you can more politicians. Politics are the quicksilver in the tube; moral sentiment is the atmosphere that warms it, and compels it to be its indicator.

I believe it is not easy to calculate the advantage from a woman's pen. I am conscious of this; but it takes nothing from my power to say the true word

cians. Politics are the quicksilver in the tube; moral sentiment is the atmosphere that warms it, and compels it to be its indicator.

I believe it is not easy to calculate the advantage that would have been gained, (speaking merely in a political point of view') if abolitionists had continued to stand firmly and patiently on their original ground, of discountenancing the formation of a political party.

Had they conscientiously adhered to the simplicity of their early creed, never, under any circumstances, to vote for a pro-slavery man, it could not have been long before the two conflicting parties would have been obliged to acknowledge them as an element too powerful to be insulted or neglected. The fact that they held the balance of power was already in many cases practically acknowledged; and it was plain enough that, whenever a vote ran large of the two conflictions are recommended in the same principles, and it was plain enough that, whenever a vote ran for it to the post slave, at the bar of God. She calls for it to the post slave, at the bar of God. She calls for it to the post slave, at the bar of God. She calls for it to the post slave, at the bar of God. She calls for it to the post slave, at the bar of God. She calls for it to the post slave, at the bar of God. She calls for it to the post slave, at the bar of God. She calls for it to the post slave, at the bar of God. She calls for it to the post slave, at the bar of God. She calls for it to the post slave, at the bar of God. and it was plain enough that, whenever a vote ran close, both parties would, as a matter of policy, set up an abolitionist for their candidate.

What is likely to be the result, merely in a political point of view, of the 'Liberty Party Movement?' The Ohio Free Press gives an answer well worthy of serious consideration. very good faith.

Will the nomination of an independent anti-slavery candidate induce either of the other parties to nominate a better man than they otherwise would? This is by no means probable. As their object is the triumph of their principles, (whether good or bad), their selection of a candidate will be made with reference to his "availability." If all hope of help from abolitionists be cut off, by the nomination of an independent candidate, they must turn their attention to some other quarter. And where can they look for help but to the pro-slavery spirit? All other interests will be enlisted in behalf of one or other of the parties. The slavery interest will be the only one then standing neutral; and this will be ever ready to throw its weight in favor of which ever party will render it the greatest service. This will be offering the parties a bribe for their servility; and that party that shall stoop the lowest, and make the greatest service to the spirit of slavery—that shall nominate the most bitter persecutor of abolitionists, will receive the proffered reward.

And what have we lost, and what are we losing, And what have we lost, and what are we losing, and that have we lost, and what are we losing, and that have we lost, and what are we losing, and that have we lost, and what are we losing, and that have we lost, and what are we losing, and that have we lost, and what are we losing, and that have we lost, and what are we losing, and that have we lost, and what are we losing, and that have we lost, and what are we losing to his own conscience; and in so doing, he may be well assured that he is exerting a more salutary and that he is exerting a more salutary. This ill-starred enterprise has indeed a discoura-

And what have we lost, and what are we losing, for the sake of a game so very precarious? We are losing the confidence of a large class, not called by our name, but increasingly disposed to aid our efforts; we are losing the respect, which our enemies could not help coupling with their hatred; and worse than this, we are losing confidence in each other. Multitudes, who want most sincerely to habor for the slave, are driven to reluctant inaction, because they distrust the motives of men who are themselves candidates for office; and because they are spreading like a green bay tree!

bor for the slave, are driven to reluctant inaction, re-organized on the pair of the slave, are district the motives of men who are themselves candidates for office; and because they are every where repulsed with the charge of political selfishness. The honest yeoman, as he listens to stirring exhortations not to vote for pro-slavery to stirring exhortations not to vote for pro-slavery will increase for a while, then fall into pieces, and candidates, says significantly, 'I guess that chap wants to go to Congress himself.' 'Aye, that's it,' says another; 'they are about all over the country, be heard of no more. And when the party dies, the abolition of most of its members will die with it. The process will have weakened their faith in prin-Before suspicions like these, moral influence droops overless. True and disinterested hearts become of political excitement, they cannot come back to anti-slavery work, fresh and strong for moral ac-

on. Then let it be seen that the fire has not gone out pon our altars. Watch the sacred spark well! for t is not easy to realize the classic fable, and call down fire from Heaven, to rekindle a celestial flame once extinguished through our neglect.-L. M. C.

SELECTIONS.

to die.

They have failed to hold their meetings often enough to elect their officers—cannot tell who are
their members, except by a reference to the society's
book; and are, without figure of speech, dead, de-Proceedings of the Plymouth Co. A. S. Society [Reported by the Editor of the Hingham Patriot.]

The fact is not mentioned by the editor that we never had cause to complain of apathy, or neglect of meetings, until the idea was broached of forming a third political party.

The editor of the Emancipator partly accounts for this partly accounts for this partly accounts for the editor of the Emancipator partly accounts for this partly accounts for the part of the wong which has been inflicted on the page, trace by the whites. The editor of the Emancipator partly accounts for this rapid falling off; though he does not take into his account the large number who are inactive from discouragement and heart sickness. Speaking of efforts to sustain the Emancipator, he says: 'It is not necessary to recount the causes which prevented an effective meeting in May, nor those which have hindered the society from going into operation in a way to obtain the general sympathy and suppor of abolitionists. One great cause doubless is, that he generality of those who are willing to work and to give, are engaged in political action, and in carrying on the state and other local societies.' That the 'State and other societies' do not take much of their time and attention, seems evident from the

DECEMBER 10, 1841.

the fish. Well, it happened now that some of the chanics—a base libel on our mechanics! Do not mechanics that advantant packed by themselves. But among those who experienced religion at this time was a colored girl; she was baptised in the same water with the

lack folks in heaven? After some hesitation, the ply was, 'Oh! I didn't go into the kilchen!'

Thus you see, my hearers, this prejudice goes even into the church of God. And there are those who carry it so far that it is disagreeable to them even to think of going to heaven, if colored people are going there too! And whence comes it? The and cause is slavery; but there are others less ominent; one of which is the way in which child ren in this part of the country are instructed to regard the blacks.—'Yes!' exclaimed an old gentleman, interrupting him—'When they behave wrong, they are told 'black man come catch you!'

'Yet people in general,' continued Douglas, 'will say they like colored men as well as any other, but in their proper place. Who is to decide what is their proper place? They assign us that place; they have the place is they have the place in the place proper place? They assign us that place; and don't let us do it for ourselves, nor will they allow us a voice in the decision. They will not allow that we have a head to think, and a heart to feel, and a man that they have the us not as men, but as soul to aspire. They treat us not as men, but as dogs—they cry 'Slu-boy!' and expect us to run and do their bidding. That's the way we are liked. You degrade us, and then ask why we are degraded ty of the system which is its cause—the system that sold my four sisters and my brother* in bondage—and which calls on its priests to defend it even from the Bible! The slaveholding ministers preach up the divine right of slaveholders to property in their fellow-men. The southern preachers say to the poor slave, 'Oh! if you wish to be happy in time, happy in eternity, you must be obedient to your masters; their interest is yours. God made one portion of men to do the working, and another to do the thinking; how good God is! Now you have no trouble or anxiety; but, ah! you can't imagine how perplexing it is to your masters and mistresses to perplexing it is to your masters and mistresses to act of the Court of Missouri would receive it.

The malice of a Court which could strike 12 years Methodist church, in which my master was a class-leader; he would talk most sanctimoniously about to the ground! all the time quoting scripture for his authority, and appealing to that passage of the Holy Bible which says, 'He that knoweth his master's which not one stone 'should have been left resting sible which says, 'He that knowed his many will, and doeth it not, shall be beaten with many Such was the amount of this good Metho

It is not complexion that proscribes the colored race, for nobody says how black a man must be to come within the class of the disagreeable; and there is many a one who would never be known to have colored blood by his complexion. A witness once had given in his testimony in a Court of Justice at the South; to get rid of its effect, the opposing counsel brought forward evidence that he was of colored parentage; for at the South, a black man's word cannot be taken in court of law; but until the suggestion had been thrown out by somebody, after his testimony had been thrown out by somebody, after his testimony had been thrown out by somebody, after his testimony had been taken, the fact of his negro blood had never been suspected. In other countries, this prejudice does not exist. La Fayette, that firm old friend of freedom and humanity, often had colored men and women at his soirces in Paris. And why not? It is a libel on the great God, to say that he has made men, so that they cannot love one another,

"Not four brothers and a sister as erroneously print-

looking out towards the door, exclaimed, 'Come up, below the sacrament taken since.

At New-Bedford, where I live, there was a great revival of religion not long ago—many were converted, and 'received,' as they said, 'into the kingdom of heaven.' But it seems, the kingdom of heaven.' But it seems, the kingdom of heaven is like a net; at least so it was according to the practice of these pious christians; and when the net was drawn ashore, they had to sit down and cull out the fish. Well, it happened now that some of the girl; she was baptised in the same water with the rest; so she thought she might sit at the Lord's table, and partake of the same sacramental elements with the others. The deacon handed round the cup, and when he came to the black girl, he could not pass her, for there was the minister looking right at him, and as he was a kind of an abolitionist, the deacon was rather afraid of giving him offence; so he handed the girl the cup, and she tasted. Now it so happened that next to her sate a young lady who had been converted at the same time, baptized in the same water, and put her hope in the same blessed Saviour; yet when the cup. containing the precious blood which had been shed for all, came to her, she rose in disdain, and walked out of the church. Such was the religion she had experienced!

Another young lady fell into a trance. When she awoke, she deelared she had been to heaven. Her friends were all anxious to know what and whom she had seen there; so she told the whole story. But there was one good old lady whose curiosity went beyond that of all the others—and she inquired of the girl that had the vision, if she saw any black folks in heaven? After some hesitation, the restly and and whore and she middle and been she for that sum. Humble a laborer as I am in their service, their gratitude prizes me higher. There is no neutral ground to the slave how mistaken they are in supposing their conditions; and see how mistaken they are in supposing their conditions taken they are in supposing their condition can be improved? Oh! they are voiceless as the dead in their graves! You might as well call on those who are interred in your burial-ground to rise and speak, as to expect a sound from the poor slaves. Their division they class the dead in their graves! You might as well call on those who are interred in your burial-ground to rise and speak, as to expect a sound from the poor sl rest; so she thought she might sit at the Lord's ta- Conventions? And why do they not call abolitionward. For my poor services in their hehalf, I am worth at the South five thousand dollars; such is the price they put on me; but my colored friends will not part with me for that sum. Humble a laboreras I am in their service, their gratitude prizes me higher. There is no neutral ground; whoever

is not for us is against us.'
Mr. Quincy said in substance—'This resolution ought not to pass, until it has been well considered; for it goes to unchurch many professed christians, to censure many who call themselves ministers of the gospel. The present church is rotten; it is not the true church; it neither preaches nor practices all the precepts of christianity; it is governed by motives of worldly expediency; its ministers are isters of a part of the gospel, not of the whole. nisters are min-

The resolution was adopted.

A vote was then passed that the minutes of the meeting be published; Old Hundred was sung; and, at about half-past nine, the meeting was dissolved.

From the Friend of Man. The three Martyrs of Quincy, Illinois, sentenced for 12 Years in the Missonri Penitentiary.

Ye who have wept for the persecutions of the godly in ancient ages, draw nigh, and behold what slavery hath done-what Henry Clay and compo-You degrade us, and then ask why we are degraded slavery hath done—what Henry Clay and compromise of speak—you close your colleges and seminaries against us, and then ask why we don't know more.

But all this prejudice sinks into insignificance in my mind, when compared with the enormous inquity of the system which is its cause—the system that

have so much thinking to do in your behalf! You cannot appreciate your blessings; you know not how happy a thing it is for you that you were born of that portion of the human family which has the the working instead of the thinking to do! Oh! Bennington Heights, and on Saratoga's Plains: for how grateful and obedient you ought to be to your masters! How beautiful are the arrangements of Providence! Look at your hard, horny hands—see how nicely they are adapted to the labor you have to perform! Look at our delicate fingers, so exactly the dorse of a Court which could condemn to sorrow and to solitude three Americans, whose fathers bled at Bunker's Hill, at Bennington Heights, and on Saratoga's Plains: for an act which might evoke the sleeping Warren, Montgomery or De Kalb, from their long repose, to conduct a peeled and broken-hearted child of sorrow to a land where the ruthless lash should never extort the bondman's unpitted wail; to a land where the ruthless lash should never extort the bondman's unpitted wail; to a land where the ruthless lash should never extort the bloom of life of these innocent youth—which could condemn to sorrow and to solitude three Americans, whose fathers bled at Bunker's Hill, at Bennington Heights, and on Saratoga's Plains: for an act which might evoke the sleeping Warren, bennington Heights, and on Saratoga's Plains: for an act which might evoke the sleeping Warren, bennington Heights, and on Saratoga's Plains: for an act which might evoke the sleeping Warren, bennington Heights, and on Saratoga's Plains: for an act which might evoke the sleeping Warren, bennington Heights, and on Saratoga's Plains: for an act which might evoke the sleeping Warren, bennington Heights, and on Saratoga's Plains: for an act which might evoke the sleeping Warren, bennington Heights, and on Saratoga's Plains: for an act which might evoke the sleeping Warren, bennington Heights, and on Saratoga's Plains: for an act which might evoke the sleeping Warren, and on Saratoga's Plains: for an act which might ev God designed us to be the thinkers and you the work-ers—oh! the wisdom of God!' I used to attend a cease from troubling, and the injured slave be at

rest.

But raust Illinois stand tamely by, and be robbed the dear Redeemer, who was sent 'to preach deliverance to the captives, and set at liberty them that are bruised '—he could pray at morning, pray at moon, and pray at night; yet he could lash up my poor cousin by his two thumbs, and inflict stripes and blows upon his bare back, till the blood streamed to the ground! all the time question serving for the stream of the stream of

upon another"?

Is this to be borne? Shall Missouri, a State of Here Mr. May invited any who were opposed to years murdered and robbed the Mormons by public this resolution, and who believed the prejudice against the blacks to be natural, to express their sentiments. No one answering to the call,

Mr. Garrison rose, and said, 'I am almost afraid to and drove four or five handred helpless people, in eak now, lest I should undo the impression made the dead of winter, from their homes, that they, the speak now, test I should undo the impression made the dead of winter, from their homes, that they, the by our friend Douglas—a noble man indeed! fitted robbers, might enjoy the Mormon's cultivated farms; to adorn any station in society! And such a man by slaveholders is called a 'thing,' and treated as a the Mormon, who had beautified and adorned his beast! He is a miracle! a proof of what man can do and be, in spite of station or condition. He is not a picked man, sent here to show off; he is the labor, without using a single slave to accomplish creature of accident, one who has had no previous! his surpose.

not a picked man, sent here to show oh; he is the labor, without using a single slave to accomplish creature of accident, one who has had no previous advantages, and who is but a specimen of what thousands, now bound down by the yoke of oppression, might be, if they were only blessed with the precious boan of liberty.

It is not complexion that prescribes the colored to it is not complexion that prescribes the colored to it.

"Not four brothers and a sister as erroneously print-the history of aggressions, comes the horrible out-rage committed by the Judiciary of this barbarous

MAINE.-A. Soule, Bath.

Vermont.—John Bement, Woodstock:—Rowland T. Robinson, North Ferrisburg.

Massachusetts.—Moses Emery, West Newbury?—C. Whipple, Newburyport:—Isaac Stearns, Norton;—Luther Boutell, Groton;—W. S. Wilder, Fitchburg;—J. T. Everett, Princeton;—J. Church, Springfield:—W. & S. B. Ives, Salem;—Daniel G. Holmes, Lowell;—Josiah V. Marshall, Dorchester and vicinity;—Richard C. French, Fail River;—J. B. Sanderson, New-Bedford;—J. M. Wilder, Hanover;—Isan: A 1stin, Nantucket:—Elins Richards, Weymonth;—B. P. Rice, Wer: 2ster;—Wm. C. Stone, Watertown;—A. Bearse, Centreville;—Israel Perkins, Lynn;—E. Bird, Taunt m; B. Freeman, Brewster;—R. F. Wallout, Dennis;—George O. Harmon, Haverhill;—Joseph Brown, Andover;—Joseph L. Noyes, Georgetown;—John Clement, Townsend.
[IT For a continuation of this list, see the last page, last column.]

MAINE.—A. Soule, Bath.

NEW-HARPSHIRE.—N. P. Rogers, Concord;—William Wilbur, Dozer;—Leonard Chase, Milford.

VERNONT.—John Bement, Woodstock:—Rowland

page, last column.]

J. BROWN YERRINTON, Printer.

WHOLE NO. 571.

State, by which three Students of the Mission Insti-

state, by which three students of the shission institute, at Quincy, are cut off in the midst of their days as offered victums to slavery.

What is more melancholy than the rest—the guilty silence of this nation. 'No man taketh it to heart.' If Spain, in enforcing some decree of the restriction in the control of the state of the heart. It Spain, in enforcing some decree of the Inquisition, in relation to Popery,—or England for the purpose of punishing a violation of her revenue laws, had sentenced three Americans, young men of great piety and promise, to count 12 long years in a Spanish or an English dungeon, the whole country would echo and re-echo, verberate and re-verberate, from Highgate to Ockmulgee, from Cape Henry to Lead Mines. There is not a question but what such an outrage would end in a public Declaration of War—Letters of Marque and Reprisal—all the sad an outrage would end in a public Declaration of War—Letters of Marque and Reprisal—all the sad variety of war. The orators in Congress would cite the authority of that ancient philosopher of Greece, who, on being asked which form of Government was best, replied, 'That which most promptly brings the whole power of the nation to redess a wrong done to the humblest of her citizen. What can be done by the Missouri understand the actual of the control of th

nen?
Let Illinois, the immediately aggrieved State, whose citizens have thus been maltreated, through her Legislative and Executive functions, take the her Legislative and Executive functions, take the subject into consideration; and, by memorials, resolutions, and arguments, place before the Legislature and Governor of Missouri the extent of wrong inflicted by her, the outrage she has perpetrated on the civilization of the 19th century, and demand the release of these men. But, if she refuse to listen to Illinois, let Illinois lay her case before her sister States, and even before Congress, and take the opinion of other States, or of the nation in its confederated capacity. It would seem amongst the free States at least, there could be but one opinion. But, if all these pacific modes failed, we might still pray to the Great God of Heaven, who at midnight struck the iron shackels from Paul, Peter, and Silas—who shook the prison by an earthquake—who caused the great the prison by an earthquake—who caused the great iron gate to open of its own accord.

This very case of these martyred young men, should string every anti-slavery man's arm with fresh

power and energy, to conquer the recklessness of pro-slavery opinions, and create that grand mass of living, acting, and conquering humanity, which shall strike every fetter from the slave, and overturn the Penitentiary walls of Missouri, and again make our brothers freemen. Yours, etc.

ALVAN STEWART.

Story of Lewis Williamson, AS RELATED BY HIMSELF.

Three miles below Galtiopolis, I once possessed a farm of rich soil, that yielded seventy-five bushels

I lived in comfort with my family around me, and there I might have been living now, had not my prosperity raised the envy of a neighbor, whose land joined mine. He was heard to say, (as I have since learned,) that he would sell my children for money,

learned.) that he would sell my children for money, to pay for his farm.

He employed me, (as I had some knowledge of the carpenter's trade,) to assist in rebuilding a corn crib that had fallen five miles below. We could easily have done the work and returned home the same day, had the other workmen been attentive to their business; but they loitered; and I, with one or two others, were sent to stay at his hyerhors, himself others, were sent to stay at his brothers; himself and the rest of the company were to spend the night at another house near. But far different was their intention. While they supposed me quietly resting, they were preparing a cruel dagger for my bosom. At dead of night they entered my little habitation

-rifled it of its most valuable contents, and dragged my wife and three small children from their beds. With savage brutality, they were driven with naked feet over the frozen ground, two miles to the river, and thrown into a canoe. Two hundred and forty miles below, my wife was set ashore near midnight, in the woods. With a heart bursting with anguish, she sat till morning, when she found herself near Manchester, where she got on board of a steamboat, and returned to her desolate home.

But to return to myself. I arose early. My rest had not been quiet: I thought of my family from

ad not been quiet: had not been quet; I thought of my family, from whom I had never before been unexpectedly absent, and something seemed to say, all is not well. I set about finishing the work. The other work-men said it was too cold to work, and urged me to

top and take a dram, but I refused.

When the business was accomplished, we set out

On the way, a neighbor came running to tell me

the state in which he had seen my house. The hor-rible conviction flashed on my mind. I turned round to my employer, and said, 'Did you get me away to ell my wife and children?

He swore he knew nothing of it, but he looked like a monster to me, and if a weapon had been at hand, I fear I should have taken his life. With all my strength I pushed the canoe to shore, and ran to the neighbor's that came to tell me. Al-

most exhausted, I paused awhile to hear the melan-choly tale. Sad was the sight of my lonely dwelling. Its disordered state, and the geather energy told, alas, too plainly, that the cruel spoiler had But I had no time to lose, and the thought that I

might overtake and regain my dearest earthly trea-sures, spurred me on. I took passage in a steam-boat for Louisville, but could hear nothing of them. I then procured handbills, and had them distributed largely in every steamboat and place of note below, became necessary for me to return home My wife was home before me.
On reaching Louisville the second time, my name

on reaching Louisville the second time, my name was called by a Capt. Buckner, who had one of my handbills. I answered that was my name, though I might not be the person. I soon found that he had conveyed my children to Natchez, whither I pursued with all possible speed. On my arrival, I learned they had been re-sold, and taken three days before, o one, alas! knew whither.

I now wandered about in Mississippi, Alabama

Georgia, Tennessee, and Louisiana, in the forlorn hope of lighting upon them. My sufferings were great. Though I found many ready to pity me, yet the anguish filled my heart. My children were

Almost despairing, I returned to Natchez. I then learned the name of the person in New-Orleans on whom a draft was given by the second purchaser to the first. By writing him, I found that he resided the first. By writing him, I found that he resided in Louisiana, about eighty miles from Natchez. I immediately went to his plantation, and saw my children, but did not make myself known to them or their master, for it might have prevented forever their return to liberty.

I returned home to procure one of my white

neighbors for evidence. As compensation, I gave him my farm, besides a handsome suit of broadcloth, travelling expenses, &c. When we arrived, the master was from home, and the mistress, who heard of our coming, had sent the children 100 miles far her into the country.

But when the master came home, he sent for

them. On the night in which they were expected, many people collected to witness the meeting. They had made a good fire, and some were sleeping, some watching around it, while I was stationed They had made a good fire, and some were sleeping, some watching around it, while I was stationed at the quarter; my feelings were wrought up to the highest pitch. Hopes and fears conflicted, the messengers had already been gone longer than I was told at first they would probably be, and the whole might be but a plan to deceive me, and send them farther into bondage.

But about midnight, I heard voices approaching, and knew they were my children: I got up onickly.

and knew they were my children; I got up quickly, and reached the house before them. The people began to arouse, and said, wake up Williamson. Ah! they thought a father could sleep—I had not slept for three nights.

flary W. Williams, General Agent: Fourteen Lites arrived here this THE ANTI-SLAVERY OFFICE, No. 25 CORNHIL

in Massachusetti Berkshire, Norfolk, Dukes, Nantucket, g.—This notories we doubtless reac aperior Court of found guilty. He the latter B on the

the rotter B on the o execution in the risoned three years hree several time i of imprisonment, m in Guilford jail. quids were thrown, its windows of Mr. B. night last. Mr. Gos f a jury which had of guilt; against a per l'he outrage was don

or vereing, between and the passenger in stern Railroad. Say bruised, but happily a rially injured—the styr small.

rge brick building in Almy and G. W. T rarehouse, was badl ilt. Mr. Tyler's lo Mr. Almy's, 4 or 8 morning, the Cit amount of \$10,000 rs escaped with m t on Saturday morni which an extensive and a number of du

night was exc those who reat. ess than fifty-five the ro transported over lay and Monday, for Journal. Frederick Tuckerna

raged in preaching the Penn, fell down in rawn on the Grand Jar used to take the oath a His objection was London and Bir

per ton per mile, aree old royal families art is entirely extinct. rs 2464 fires oc occasioned by defect es setting fire to bed a

n, the Busson singer, bus rge fortune. The R of Cincinnati, lost

500, overboard, from New-Orleans, a few da partly in gold, and, cted for the murder of Virginia, and who effecture of his bail, (\$25)

money obtained I

pastor of the Associate, was thrown from a stage ay 9th inst., and so much h. He was lately from of age. ne, Germany, in Augus and four days which have there have been nines;

when the speaker come a shower of stones, egg in end to the meeting cested and gave bail for

ston and Worcester edham to Westboro now in daily use. n from Baltimore bel n from Baltimore bein sken man, and cut off h to move himselfbefa y farther upon the trac ame night passed over it d his body.

near Fort Pierce, Florids, r fourteen persons draws nited States soldiers. forth a circular asking for the amount of \$100,00

er of London. er of Londoner 30, a fire broke out a
which was in the magnirand Store-house. The
must, consisting of gramust of various kinds, capand 200,000 stand of arm
ng was of brick and heas
and 60 fees in breadth, and
to the small armory. The
b, under the outpole of the

the destruction might be the destruction in a ver, but it soon common try. It was soon found at building, and attents any of the arms and valutures past 11, the flames of the roof, and soon she At 1 u'clock, the Clock doors crash. Great effection of the White Tower Church of St. Peter, whice

h exceeded in grander louise of Commons or the the greatest consternation

erable appearance. The man whom I had brought as witness, kept his face from them for a time. When he turned round and looked the boy (the eldest of the three) in the face, he rushed to him, exclaiming, 'O Mr. Gibson, where's my father—my mother?'

I approached the door, and said, 'Why, Beck, are

My daughter dashed through the crowd, crying 'That's my father-O father, where's

sunk into my arms.

After this, the owner said, 'Old man, come in: these children are yours, and you must have them. Thus joyfully ended my six years' search. Chilicothe, Feb. 23, 1837.

Free Suffrage in Rhode-Island.

Extract from an Address to the Citizens of Rhod Island, on the Right of Suffrage, by the Executive Committee of the Rhode Island State Anti-Slaver

Much is said by the Suffrage Party in relation t the struggles of the revolution, and the liberties achieved by our fathers. It may not be out of place, in this connection, to show that the colored citizens of this country, and particularly of this State, were not sparing of either toil or blood in the defence of our common country, when invaded by a foreign foe. Could all the facts in relation to their valor and fidelity be brought to light, even at this late period, it would be found that both by sea and land, the people of color bore their full share of the ifferings and sacrifices of the war of the Rhode Island should be the last State in the Union to repay them with such base ingrati-tude as the Suffrage Party are about to measure out to them. A few testimonials will be adduced.

Said the Hon. Tristam Burgess, on the floor of

At the commencement of the revolutionary cople, (slaves to the contin mitted to b

Gov. Eustis, of Massachusetts, on the floor of Congress, Dec. 12th, 1620, in speaking of the ser-vices of the colored soldiers in the revolution, said: In Rhode Island, they formed an entire regiment nd they discharged their duty with zeal and fidelity he gallant defence of Red Bank, in which the Black regiment because of their regiment bore a part, is among the proofs of their valor. Among the traits which distinguished this regiment, was their devotion to their officers. When their brace Colonel Green was afterwards cut down and mortally wounded, the sabres of the enemy only reached him through the bodies of his faithful guard of blacks, whom he was not ashamed to call his children. They hovered over him to protect him—exery

one of them was killed! De Harris of Francestown N II a veteran of the revolution, in a speech in August last, in re-ferring to the great struggles of the colored people in the revolution, said that when his regiment was stationed in Rhode Island to defend a dangerous and important pass, which the enemy thrice fiercely attacked, and were as often repulsed:—

'There was a regiment of blacks in the same situaon—a regiment of negroes fighting for our liberty and independence—not a white man among them but the officers—in this same dangerous and responsible solition. Had they been unfaithful, or given way solition the comment of the comments of the comments of the solition of the comments of on were they attacked with a mos ate fury, by well disciplined and veteran tre hree times did they successfully repel the and thus preserve an army. They fought sault, and thus preserve an army. They fought thu through the war. They were brave and hardy troops.

In 1821, Dr. Clark, from Belawon county, in the ebates of the New York Convention, for amending the Constitution of that State, in speaking of the olored inhabitants, said :-

'In the war of the revolution, these men helped t fight your battles by land and son. Some of the States were glad to turn out corps of colored men, and to stand shoulder to shoulder with them. In the late war, they contributed largely towards some of your most aplendid victories. On lakes Eric and Chamber and the standard of the contributed largely towards some of your most aplendid victories. plain, our fleets were manned in a large proportion with colored men. In this very house, in the fall 1814, a bill was passed, authorising the Governor to accept the services of 2000 colored volunteers—volunteers to defend from isroad and ravage that very country which had treated them with insult, degradation, and slavery !

Governor Morrill, of New-Hampshire, in a speech in Congress, in 1820, said: 'Your soldiers of color have fought your battles. They have defended your country—they have preserved your privileges,

your country—they have preserved your privileges but they have lost their own.' The celebrated Charles Pinckney, of South Caro lina, in his speech on the Missouri question, and in support of slavery, made the following remarkable admissions: They (the colored people) were in numerous instances, the pioneers, and in all, the laborers of our armies. To their hands were owing the greatest part of the fortifications raised for the protection of the country. Fort Moultrie gave, at an early period of the inexperience and untried valor of our citizens, immortality to the American arms. And in the northern States, nu were enrolled, and fought side by side with the whites at the battles of the revolution.'

Said the Hon. Mr. Martindale of New-York, or the floor of Congress, January 22d, 1828 :-

'Slaves, or negroes who had been slaves, were enlisted as soldiers in the war of the revolution; and I myself saw a battalion of them, as fine martial looking men as I over saw, attached to the northern army, in the last war, on its march from Plattsburgh to

Said the Hon. Charles Miner, from Pennsylvania on the floor of Congress, Feb. 7th, 1828 :--

'The African race make excellent soldiers. Large numbers of them were with Perry, and aided to gain the brilliant victories on Lake Eric. A whole battal-ion of them was distinguished for its soldierly appear

During the last war, the free colored people was called to the defence of the country by Gen. JACK SON, and received the following testimony to the value of their services, in which, let it be rem ed, they are addressed as fellow-citizens with the 'Soldiers! when on the banks of the Mobile, I call

dyou to take sparms, inviting you to partake the perils and glory of your white fellow-citizens, I expected much from you—for I was not ignorant that you possessed abilities most formidable to an invading enemy. I knew with what fortitude you could endure hunger and thirst, and all the fatigues of a campaign. I knew well how you loved your native country, and that you had, as well as ourselves, to defend what man holds most dear, his parents, relations, wife, children and property. You have done more than I expected. In addition to the qualities which I previously knew you to possess, I find, moreover, among you, a noble enthusiasm, which leads to the performance of great things. SOLDIERS—the President of the being state shall been how praise worth was your nited States shall hear how praiseworthy was your induct in the hour of danger, and the representatives of the American people will, I doubt not, give you the praise which your deeds deserve. Your General anticipates them in applauding your noble ardor, &c. By order. (Signed) THOMAS BUTLER,

Did space permit, other important testim might be adduced, showing the bravery and fidelity of this people in the hour of trial. Is it generous manimous-is it right-is it not, rather an and dastardly, thus in the hour of danger to seek their co-operation and assistance, and in the time of peace to heap all manner of indignities upon them, because their numbers and influence are too insignificant to command favor or respect? Will the people of Rhode Island thus knowingly disfranse a respectable and industrious portion of their citizens?

Aid-de-Camp.

FREE LABOR. It will be recollected by our read ers, that almost all the colored persons huddled to gether in the pen, and driven to jail during the late riots; but one was elaimed as a slave. came on last week, before Judges Ayres and Morss, when such an accumulation of evidence was pre-sented in behalf of his freedom, that the attorney for the claimant backed out with shame, and the poor fellow was released after having laid in jail two

months, to please a slave-hunter.

He wanted to know after the trial, if the court recovered damages from the claimant, who had re mained on the other side of the river—but was in formed that he could have no redress, and the law required no bail, except from the defendant who might wish to establish his right to freedom.—PhiFrom the Fall River Archetype. Truckling to Slaveholders.

It is sometimes difficult to find language adequate to express the degree of contempt, which every honest man should feel, on seeing a man living in a honest man should leet, on seeing a man the second free State, ready to sell his independence and principle for money. Particularly in this case, when those who assume to instruct our children in the first lessons of learning, are found ready to bow and sacrifice both soul and conscience to the Moloch

What estimate ought to be put upon the character of a man who, after having caused to be pub-lished a series of school books of which he was the author, in the first editions of which he expressed his objections to the justice of slavery, and illustrated the evils and inhumanity of the slave system by an interesting story of two negro children who were finally freed from bondage and sent home to Africa, and then in subsequent editions expunged this story for another, but made no other alterations!

Yet as humiliating as is such a spectacle, it is nevertheless true. We blush to know too, that it is true of a man!—a citizen we suppose—of Rhode Island, the State consecrated by its noble founder to 'SOUL LIBERTY!' Could ROGER WILLIAMS revisit the earth, and witness this evidence of degen-eracy in one who has compiled books to instruct the ng generation, how would his spirit be moved h such a sickly contrast to his own immortal principles of action!

The individual to whom the above remarks apply, is 'OLIVER ANGELL, A. M. Principal of the Franklin High School, Providence R. I.,' author of 'Angell's Union Series,' of school books. In the first editions of 'The Union Number Four,' there was a very pretty and pathetic story of two negro children, named Jumbo and Zariee, who had been kidaapped, brought from Africa to Savannah, Geo-and there sold. They were bought by the same individual, and in the course of events, at length be-came the reputed property of a Mr. Harris, who, having himself been a resident in Africa, and a re-cipient of favors from the father of these children, liberated them as well as their father, who had subequently been made a slave in the same peighbor hood, and sent them back to Africa. This story was a great favorite among school children, and exwas a great favorite among scales, the hibited some of the noblest traits of humanity.

In addition to which, Mr. Angell in a note on the 85th page, in which allosion is made to the kind treatment of the slaves, says, 'We believe this is generally the case with slaves

at the South; but we think the principle is wrong, wen if there are nine hundred and ninety-nine good assers in a thousand.' Now, reader, would you believe that after Mr. Angell had declared 'the 'principle (of slavery) is wrong,' that he would play a cheat in its favor?

(et such is the fact, and pity 'tis, 'tis true!
In the 'Revised Stereotype Edition' of his 'Union No. 4,' Lesson VI. page 30th, 'Insect Architecture' note or comment, or a word of explanation; while at the head of the same page, it being a part of the the head of the same page, it being a part of the same sheet with the next, stands 'Jumbo and Zairee' as in former editions, while the story itself is

Yet such is the fact, and pity 'tis, 'tis true!

ry; and we think it would be a good thing for those northern 'dough-faces' who intend altering their put in nomination. On the following day, however books for the southern market to look at the top as books for the southern market to look at the top as well as at the bottom of the page. Perhaps it is not to be wondered at, that a man should look down! with a member of the committee, who had availed when about to perpetrate such a trick upon his own conscience. At any rate, the evidence of the truth of what we have stated is in our possession, and we that the proof what we have stated is in our possession, and we that an important error had been committed. It apwill show it to any one who wishes to see the proof of the truckling meanness of those who stand as compiler and publishers of 'Angell's Union Series.'

We ask, if this is the kind of devotion to 'principle' that parents want their children to learn from the first books put into their hands, and if school nittees will longer select or retain such books

It is time the press spoke out upon this reverence bhor slavery at the North, if we wish our children to learn and admire the principles of the declaration of American Independence, let them be taught those principles in their earliest infancy. But if they are not taught, in the name of liberty, in the name of ustice, do not teach them hypocrisy, by encouraging its practice in those authors who have voluntarisaid, 'the principle of slavery was wrong,' and the aged the evidence of that declaration, by

have expanged the evidence of that declaration, by putting other matter in its place, while the original heading is retained at the top of the page.

Let the man thus willing to bow to slaveholders, sell his books among slaveholders; but let no free born spirit of New England be guilty of aiding in

From the Emancipator. Palmyra Prisoners.

At an adjourned meeting of the Anti-Slavery Prayer, held in Quincy, Ill., Tuesday October 4th, for the purpose of expressing our views, principally on the subject of the recent outrages committed by the mob, in Cincinnati, outrages committed by the mob, in Cincinnati and resolutions, in relation to the Palmyra prison-ers, which were unanimously adopted, and ordered

Whereas, since the late trial at Palmyra, Mo., in which three of our citizens, Thompson, Burr, and Vorks, members and residents of Mission Institute, lil, have been convicted of the alleged crime of larceny, and sentenced as felons to the State Penitentiary for the term of twelve years, has been attentiary for the term of twelve years, has been attended throughout with many unpleasant circum-stances, and has caused many unfavorable and false ans to be currently circulated, much to the prejudice of the prisoners and of the institution, and trying to the feelings of their friends. Therefore,

olved, 1. That, in the opinion of this meeting, the charge preferred against said prisoners is un-true; the trial and sentence unjust; and that the have been virtually committed, imprisoned, tried condemned and punished, not as State felons, but as

abolitionists. Resolved, 2. That a committee consisting of the Rev. Wm. Beardsly, J. L. Seymour, Judge Snow, and W. Keys, be appointed to confer with the legal counsel employed for the prisoners at their trial, and with such other gentlemen as they shall deem proper, in order to obtain all the important facts in the case, and that they report to a subsequent meet-ing, for the purpose of publishing those facts to the orld as soon as possible, that both the individuals, their friends, and the institution to which two of the onged, may be relieved from the imoutation and disgrace under which they are suffer-ing. Respectfully yours, WILLARD KEYS.

Quincy, Ill., Nov. 13th, 1841.

marks, that to refuse all aid to Great Britain in her efforts to put down the Foreign Slave Trade, is to commit ourselves to this unholy traffic, and to set our faces against the humaniry and civilization of the age. That will not do. A war incurred in defence of the slave trade, would be to put ourselves enemies of the human race, and bring the indignation of all mankind upon us. Let there be some treaty then on this matter, applicable to the coast of Africa and the African Slave Trade. Great Britain has the sympathies of the Slave Trade. Great Britain has the sympath ith her in what she is striving for, and Amershould blush to balk her of it

Seven Slaves shot at Hazana.-The New-York Ex press contains a letter from Havana, giving an ac-count of the whipping of several slaves, and their de-termination to kill their keeper. He was informed of the design by one of the slaves, and had a file of soldiers in waiting before their quarters. Out they rushed, and not seeing the object of their vengeance, fell upon the soldiery, who immediately fired upon them, killed seven outright, and wounded soveral others. The negrous then took to the scaffolding, aboliti and began to throw down stones upon the soldiers, only one of whom was hurt. They were shortly af-terwards secured and conducted to juil.

Robert Walsh-the mercenary-who by certain vie Robert Walsh—the mercenary—who by certain violent abolition pamphlets, &c. in the time of the agitation of the Missouri question, induced the anti-slavery
men of this city to establish for bim the National Gazette, is sending home from Paris puerile attacks on
Daniel O'Conneil, and very wretched enricatures of
the proceedings of foreign abolitionists. They would
pass well enough, if the hired libellor—the mercenary
—was not so prominent in every line.—Philad. Gaz.

A rencontre took place last week between a young ick, and Pitt Coleman, Esq., i man, named the second of the latter was increased when and of the latter was increased wounded and has since died. Upon a bearing before a magistrate, McKissiek was discharged upon the ground of self-defence.—Louisville Journal.

THE LIBERATOR.

FRIDAY MORNING, DECEMBER 10, 1841.

Letter from George Bradburn DEAR GARRISON :

An article having appeared in your paper, touching the late election bern, and inquiries in relation to the ame subject having been made by many of my other nti-slavery friends, I will state, for your infor and theirs, how it happened that I have not been re urned to the next Legislature.

The Nantucket Inquirer has denounced your article. terms which I care not to repeat. In saying I had ost my election, and intimating I had been regularly ominated by the Whig party, you were not, it is true technically correct; since, technically, I had lost only my nomination by that party. Yet I have no hes itancy in declaring my belief of the essential accuraof every statement in that article, saving its unmeri ted compliments to myself. Whether this was, or not, 'a very contemptible manauvre, to say the least, and whether it was, or was not, 'effected by political treachery on the part of the Whigs,' aided, undesign less of action! edly or otherwise, 'by the lukewarmness of the anti-individual to whom the above remarks apply, slavery voters,' let the following statement of facts, of he essential facts in the case, determine; as the 'policy' of the ' manœuvre, in the present crippled state the Whig party,' will sufficiently appear hereafter .-Justice to the Editor of the Inquirer, however, de mands I should say, that he is nowise implicated by these proceedings of the Whigs. He saw clear enough before hand, as well the impolicy as the injutice of those proceedings, and did what he could to avert them. It is hardly necessary to add, that nothing in this letter is designed to censure any Whigs, who have not lent their sanction to the proceedi complained of. I believe a large number of Whis here think no better of those proceedings than I do and that many who practically sauctioned, would ha etrenuoualy aware of their true character. And now for the state nent of facts.

The Whig party, here, elected, as usual, a comm tee to nominate candidates for the Legislature. A eputation appointed by that committee, called on me, nd asked if I would consent to be put in nominati for the House. I replied, that I could do so, only in the event of a certain contingency, which I named. Of the condition thus interposed, I will say nothing in this communication, except that it was interposed with reluctance, and could not have been omitted without is inserted in place of the former story, without a sacrifice, on my part, both of principle and of self-

The contingency contemplated by me did occu yet, when the committee nominated their list of can-didates, my name was not included on that list. This expunged.

It is an old maxim, that liars need a good memo- I could not well understand, supposing the committee put in nomination. On the following day, however, I learned, incidentally, from a conversation I had peared, greatly to my surprise, that the committee's deputation had incorrectly reported me as having po itively declined the proffered nomination. Had the answer I made to the deputation been truly reported. my nomination, this gentleman assured me, would pressed a wish, that the error should be corrected, he sked if I would now consent to be a candidate : adding, that, if so, he would endeavor to have the matter set right; that, as he had himself been nominate in my stead, in consequence of the committee's sur osing I had unconditionally refused to be nominated would gladly withdraw his name from the ticket, and the more so, as it was put there on the expresondition, that, if elected, he should be excused from serving. Of course, I answered, an error having been ommitted, I was both willing and desirous an oppornity should be afforded of correcting it. I was eve

nxious that such an opportunity should be furnished because, as I then remarked, such were the circum stances of the case, that, if the difficulty was not ad justed, I should be compelled to consider myself pro scribed by the Whies on account of my abolition se iments, and therefore to cease from all further co-o eration with them, holding, as I did, abolition to be comparably greater importance than whiggism.

About a fortnight subsequent to this, and on the Sa day evening previous to the election, I attended arge public meeting of the Whigs, in expectation that the error, if it were an error, would now be corrected. Refore this meeting took place, however, I was told ing a correction of the alleged error. I was told, also by members of the committee,-what I had previous ly sufficient reasons for believing to be the fact,-that those obstacles had been created by my course in re lation to anti-slavery and the marriage law (meaning my bill against prostitution, robbery, and slander.) was reminded, too, that the election was likely to be closely contested; that there were some thirty Whigs who had always, for the cause just specified, refused, and ever would refuse, to give me their votes. This distinct avowal of a determination in Whigs to trample on my abolition, after what I had done for the sed, I confess, my indignation. 'It is evident,' I said to those gentlemen, 'that some Whigs possess a diabolical butred of abolition. But tell your mmittee, it is my business to defend abolition, at all hazards. If whiggism will undertake to promote itself at the expense of abolition, I will do what I can to advance abolition at the expense of whiggism. If Whigs will not tolerate me, neither will I tolerate them; and the time I have hitherto occupied in delivering whig lectures, and making whig speeches, and advocating whig measures, must be henceforth exclusively devoted to a cause worthier of a freeman' sympathies and a freeman's support. But they mus be paltry Whigs, indeed, who, while prating of the necessity of union and conciliation, will allow themselves to oppose a Whig, for a difference of opinion on the subject of slavery. It is, however, quite too late The Washington correspondent of the New-York in the day for Whigs, here, to make abolition a ground The Washington correspondent of the New Jones, speaking of this subject, very properly repress, speaking of this subject, very properly repress, speaking of this subject, very properly repress, speaking of the New Jones of the ting abolition, be it right or wrong. Some of our distinguished politicians have publicly avowed its principles; our Legislature, two years since, embodied them in resolves, which passed both its branches by overwhelming majorities, and this has been done as a means. I believe as an indispensible means, of perpetuating the ascendancy of the Whig party in this com monwealth. But were the fact otherwise, it would still be my business to stand by anti-slavery, and do my best to oppose whatever opposes it. I have suffered too much for that cause, and I like it quite too well to think of compromising it now, when it is fast extorting respect, if not support, from its bitterest ene

> ' But,' said one of the committee's deputation, ' yo would not defeat the party, for the sake of putting an abolitionist into office?' 'Yes, I would,' was my reply, "if the party would suffer itself to be defeated, for the sake of keeping an abolitionist out of office."

But, as I have before intimated, I went to the great meeting of Whigs, on the Saturday evening prece ding the election, expecting the difficulty we there adjusted. I could not, despite of what had been told me, believe otherwise; for, however unreasonable it might seem to suppose the Whigs, generally, would sanction abolition, it appeared to uch more unreasonable to imagine they would, as a body, and at this late hour in the day, assume an attitude of hostility to it. I had been present at the meeting but a short 'time, when I was called on to make a speech. This placed me in an awkward predicament. I did not wish to seem disrespectful to and taken right ground, the result would most unques- me many thanks; for, despite my abolition, and al-

those who had done me the honor to call on me to | tionably have been different. Abolition would have | though, as a member of the House for the last than speak to them; I had come prepared, as on former oc-casions, to say something; but my lips were now I have the matter. After sitting awhile, and being again called by which this is attempted to be done.

'I am not, Mr. Chairman, going to make a speech; the difficulty, because an abolitionist was non and I rise simply to tell my Whig brethren-for I insted in my place. No one entertains a higher reconsider myself as good a Whig now as I ever was spect for that gentleman than I do. He is my person why I am not. I regret to say, that I find myself al friend, and I feel proud of his friendship; of which placed in circumstances quite unpleasant, and some-what embarrassing; and that I have been so placed more substantial proofs than are always furnished by by the proceedings of your committee of nominations. that sentiment His unaffected simplicity of characteristics. get up here, and state, manfully and honestly, the exertion for the well-being and honor of this his na causes of the dilemma in which their proceedings tive place, his liberal contributions in aid of very exhave involved me. I can only barely allude to them, cellent institutions and benevolent enterprises, both without attempting any discussion of the matter. To at home and abroad, his large and active sympathic the committee they are familiar, and it is incumbent for the weak and the wronged all over the globe, thes on them to make the necessary explanation. I will have deservedly endeared him to the people of the only add, that those proceedings have been such, that community, and won for him a reputation, of which say wrong, involved in them, shall remain uncorrect- such is his attachment to the anti slavery cause, I ed, on the whole subject of whiggism.'

rose, and acknowledged that the deputation had mis- ty, he could never be prevailed on to advocate or deistinctly, my having declined being a candidate for his vote. Now, you and I know well enough, the the House, only on the condition of the occurrence the vilest pro slavery wretches among us care very of a certain event, which he mentioned, and which I little how many such abolitionists, valuable as they bave before alluded to; that, notwithstanding this, the deputation, through some misapprehension, fault fears of dumb abolitionists. It is only to 'noisy of memory, or other cause, which he was not very ones, that any special objections obtain, in either clear in defining, reported to the committee, that I the two great political parties. This is especially had declined peremptorily. His colleague, however, true of Massachusetts in general, and of this place in particular, and understood to discuss all recollection particular. It is a common remark here, and the reof any such proviso. If the gentleman was not mismark is often quoted to show that Whigs are not opunderstood, it needs only be said, that he had previ- posed to abolition, that I am objected to only be ously acknowledged, in the presence of three witness- cause of my saying so much about it, or saying it es, that he did recollect my having made the proviso such a way. They would be quite satisfied, if I would

my regret, that that statement should have been so indeed, some great Whig question should be endag incomplete. Having acknowledged an important error bad been committed, it seemed clear to me that he was bound to tell this meeting why that error had weather permitting.' And of this fraud, perpetrated not been corrected. I find no fault with Whigs, nor by the nominating committee, the abolitionists her with their committee, for excluding me from office. were not generally aware; otherwise, they would scribe me on account of a difference of opinion, be- knowingly have voted for a man of straw. They flatslavery, with this I do find fault. And this is just at least a silent abolitionist in our next Legislature what has been done, and what I shall be compelled but they found, after the election, that even of that to believe was intended to be done, if the matter is poor hope they were robbed by this trick of the nompermitted to remain as it now stands. The proceed- insting committee. They had much better, in facings of your committee have imposed on me the ne voted for the loco-foco ticket; for though all on that cause of my abolition opinions. And if the Whigs of Santucket are prepared to sanction this spirit of proscription, let them go to the polls on Monday next, event of their election, there was doubtless no secre willing to do what a slaveholding and a slave-breed. stay at home. ing President was ashamed to do. President Tyler Others say, the reason I was not finally nomin was ashamed to refuse to nominate Gov. Everett as was, that the Whig County Committee, who had ta-Minister to St. James's, on the ground that that noble- ken the subject into consideration, had advised against hearted and noble-minded Whig was an abolitionist; it. While some in the committee expressed a wish and when it was apprehended his nomination might that I should be sent to the House, more feared tha be rejected by the Senate, the Whigs throughout all the withdrawal of the above mentioned gentleman for the free, and in some even of the slave States, well that purpose, might defeat the whole ticket. But nigh rent the skies with their shouts of indignation what was that but saying that the Whig ticket could igainst the threatened outrage; many of them, not succeed only by a fraud, and that therefore a fraud abolitionists either, declaring they would sooner dis- should be perpetrated? Such may have been the solve the Union, than that such an act should be perpetrated. They would greatly err who should deem was that of the Whigs of Nantucket. Those who his a mere personal affair. I am not speaking for wished, but feared to have my name put on the ticket. myself; I am protesting against proscription. I have will thank me for endeavoring to save them from all not asked, as a condition of working with the Whigs, future fear of that sort, by doing what I can to make that they should endorse my anti-slavery sentiments. Nor do I now. But I say to them, be tolerant; be, at any rate, as tolerant of my anti-slavery, as I am of litionist. It was also said that it was not certain your pro-slavery, which, to say the least, is quite as made the provise I claimed, and was represented the Whigs composing this meeting; for it is obvious be a candidate; but that, assuming I had they were not, until now, generally aware of the procoedings of their own committee. It will be time at dictation, which Whigs ought not to submit to enough for me to censure them, when they shall have As if there were any reason to doubt the former; and sanctioned those proceedings. And I ask of them, as if, too, I had not as good a right to say on what that they will not judge me, until they shall have ac- | conditions I would consent to be put in no quainted themselves with all the circumstances of the as others had to ask me to be a candidate at all! It case; an acquaintance with which, I am quite sure, was said, too, and this is declared to have formed a will fully justify to them the course which I have felt most weighty objection with the committee, that my myself impelled to pursue. For whatever expressions manner of replying to the deputation was discourted of regard the Whigs of this place may have formerly ous-was not sufficiently deferential. That was my manifested for me, and especially for the honor they own, and I have little to say in its defence. Had I conferred on me in thrice electing me to the House of taken lessons from a French posture-master, or even Representatives, I am grateful. I have endeavored from some calculating, sardonic politician, it would to serve them as well as I could. I have worked doubtless have been somewhat different, and probably omewhat for Whigs, both in the House and out of it, more acceptable, though possibly not more respectful, by tongue and by pen; I have done more, perhaps, to the honorable deputation who had waited on me than even your committee of nominations are them- But I have had no such instructors, and have profited selves aware of; and I have done all heartily. It re- little by the example of my friends, who have been nains for you to determine, whether at this late pe- so favored. A plain, blunt man, I could but speak riod, when all the strictly anti-slavery measures have right on; and if, in telling the deputation what the been triumphantly carried through both branches of themselves did know, my manner was wanting our Legislature, so humble an individual as myself any desirable qualities of grace or obsequiousness, shall be proscribed for his feeble advoracy of those still seems to myself to have been open, ingenuo

dent and a pro-slavery Senate dared not do.' A portion of the above remarks were not generally ridiculous, the committee, I am told, sought to justify heard, a noisy disturbance of the meeting having been themselves, in refusing to do what one would support made by an uncertain sort of personage, who, 'under- all of them must have seen to be only an act of simple standing with his elbows,' supposed I was delivering justice. an abolition lecture, at which his combustible soul Others, again, find a reason for my not having bee for the honor of whiggism took fire, and blazed up, put in nomination, in the alleged fact, that I had give the offensiveness of an ignited loco-foco match.

of our Declaration of Independence.

I have thus told you how it happened that I scaled against making a Whig speech, by the proceed- have not been returned to the Legislature. It was ings of their committee of nominations,—for no ex-planation of those proceedings had yet been attempt-ought to state, that here, as was to be expected, the ed; and those whose duty it was to make the expla- fact is attempted to be otherwise accounted for by nation, I now soon found, had come to the meeting some; and it may at least gratify your sense of the with a determination to say nothing at all about the ridiculous to be apprised of two or three of the mode Some say, my abolitionism could not have caused

I had hoped, that some one of the committee would ter, his great good sense, his integrity of purpose, his decent regard, as well for my own sentiments of thousands whom the world calls great, might well be self-respect, as for the principles of justice, demand of proud. Of course, he is an abolitionist. But, with all me entire silence here, so long as the error, not to these estimable qualities, I am bound to add, and, would scarce pardon me were I to omit adding, that The chairman of the committee's deputation then from extreme diffidence, rather than from any inabilireported me to the committee; that he remembered, feud any measure, in the House, otherwise than by say nothing, or, saying something, would say it in 1 will be greatly obliged to the audience if they their way; as the slaveholders would be equally wellwill indulge me-for I know not that I can claim any satisfied with yourself, if you would just be silent, or right in the premises-with permission to make would talk abolition only in their way. Besides, mother remark. My thanks are due to the chairman must not be forgotten, that that gentleman consented of the committee's deputation for the statement he to be nominated only on the express condition that, has been pleased to make. But I have to express if elected, he should be excused from serving, unless, It is their right to do so. But that they should pro- have voted differently; they certainly would not tween myself and some of them, on the subject of tered themselves that Nantucket was sure of having cessity of considering myself proscribed, merely be- ticket are not thorough abolitionists, yet they had and say so by their votes. Let them say, if they are understanding that any of them should be allowed to

it impossible for any party to succeed, that shall dare And I wish not to be understood as censuring have made, when originally asked if I would measures; whether, in fine, the Democratic Whigs of straight forward-such as became a man in treatin Nantucket, from sympathy with slavery or hatred of with men; and I will acknowledge my regret, that abolition, shall do that which a slaveholding Presi- should have been thought otherwise by the deputa tion. By these, and by other considerations equally

if not with all the brilliancy, at least with much of en dissatisfaction to Boston folks; that some of the most respectable citizens of Boston had written t The chairman of our Whig County Committee took Nantucket, urging the Whigs not to send Bradbur occasion to say, after I had retired, that it had been again to the Legislature.' This grave allegation havshould go to the House. Then he, at least, must have County Committee, it would hardly, I suppose, bealtered his wish; for he had been repeatedly heard to come me to question its accuracy. Assuming, thereintimate a contrary one. Then, again, if this were fore, as I must, that such a missive was forwarded to the fact, why did he not now make a motion to put this island, I hope to be pardoned for hinting my susmy name on the Representatives' ticket? He knew picion that it must have been done by some of the the gentleman, said to have been placed on that high spirited gentlemen of property and standing ticket in my stead, was willing, and even anxious, by who, not many years ago, so signally displayed their withdrawing his name, to give them a chance chivalry by mobbing, in broad day and in broad-cloth, of realizing that wish, if any such existed .- a handful of defenceless women, who had met i In conclusion, he carnestly requested that nothing your city to pray for the slave; while I frankly record further might be said of the matter; thinking, doubt-less, the meeting had better be entertained with a gratulate themselves on the cheerful readiness with caricature of 'Brownsonism,' than listen to the de- which their commands have been obeyed by the 'Demands of justice. One gentleman, however, notwith- mocratic Whigs of Nantucket.' Certainly this even standing this deprecation of all discussion of the dis- cannot fail of impressing all with a most profoun agreeable subject, did undertake, in a mild, quiet way, conviction of the importance of pleasing 'Bost to arge a compliance with those demands; but the folks.' Probably few can have been so absurd as to loor was claimed by our member of Congress, and the have ever entertained any doubts of the fact. It is voice of the former being drowned by obstreperous also a strong confirmation of the opinion I long since cries of 'order,' he soon desisted, and sat down. Thus the meeting adjourned without making, or atempting to make, any reparation of the wrong which share of influence in the Government of the Common id beca done. Thus, proscription triumphed; 'the wealth. That full share of influence, however, it was democratic whig party of Nantuckel' stood forth the thought Boston 'folks' would obtain by using, rather avowed prescriber of every one in its ranks who dares than by indirectly electing the representatives of othwrite and speak in defence of the self-evident truths er towns. Alas, what evils may come of giving ' dis satisfaction to Boston folks '! Yet, were it not pre Only one Whig abolitionist, besides myself, at- sumptuous in a Democratic Whig of Nantucket' to tempted, at the meeting, to prevent this disgraceful hold up his head and utter his honest thoughts to Bo result. Had every Whig abolitionist been present, ton folks,' I would tell them that they do, in fact, owe

years, I have exerted myself in favor of sundry benefit them, and against several despotic me for example, as the infamous project of in into this State the chain-gang system of Louis under the pretence of improving our poor lawwhich some of their Representatives he force through the Legislature; yet they should member, that every measure of theirs which I de ed worthy of support, -and there have he such, and some of them very important, too, to the terests of Boston folks,' and standing withal i need of foreign assistance-thave always most fully supported by my vote, and sometimes. less frequently, I will confess, than Boat have importuned me to do, with my voice also I will do 'Boston folks' the justice to say from many of the really ' most respect as some of the most wealthy among them, I have ten received thanks, accompanied, too, with qu isfactory evidences of sincerity.

I have to express my regret, that it should have be found necessary or desirable to extend this let great a longth. I might have given my imp of the matter in much less space; but knowin might be met by opposite impressions of others, eemed it best, even at the expense of tedic go into particulars, to state, somewhat minutel I shall be ready to co-operate with Whies.

tofore, whenever it shall please them to do justice abolition. Henceforth, I wish every abolition be true to his cause. If he is so, no party will dare spise either him or it; for no party can much lone succeed without his aid, certainly not in the nor in this Senatorial, nor in this Congressional Dis trict. How we may be true to this cause, that is point on which I may have something to say he Truly yours,

GEORGE BRADBURN Nantucket, Dec. 2, 1841

The Prince de Joinville.

While we would never have our cou

getful to entertain strangers,' or lacking in norable tourists, we are ashamed to see of them making fools of themselves as offer portunity is presented by the arrival of so lord, or other scion of monarchy or not abroad. The late visit of the Prince de l fairly 'turned the heads' (we say noth brains in this connexion) of those who cla par excellence, 'good society folks,' and led to dry genteel excesses and ridiculous exhil derogatory to the pretensions of republic opposed to the teachings of Christianity, city, the excitement in the circles of gentility was together unprecedented; and the ball w given 'in honor 'of the royal stripling, in Fa Hall, was as senseless a display of fashionable pation, as it was costly. The city papers have ed with turgid descriptions of the which that old desecrated Hall was decor the personal appearance and dresses of the spicuous worshippers at the shrine of royals were present on the occasion. The whole a servile imitation of European folly, in exce bad taste, and after a very bad pattern. As an cation of the spirit of the times, it is equally he ting and painful. As a precedent, it is to b Our citizens profess to be republicans. If the truly so, would they bow and scrape to rove get up extravagant entertainments to w to these shores? If they were genuiner while they would not scorn a man merely his royal birth, neither would they dea selves by volunteering to strengthen the despotism. Who is this Prince de Joinvi third son of Louis Philippe of France. Asid this fact, what claims has he to be received wit And with this fact in his favor, to w amount? The son of a wood-sawver is as being as the son of a king. Who is Louis Phil conqueror? A traitor to the rights and i the people of France-the pseudo republican -the despot who has established a rigid con over the press, and taken away from the placed him on the throne, the liberty of sp tyrant who in terror exiles himself from the of the people, lest his life should be forfe who is surrounding Paris with fortification to frustrate all attempts, on the part of the receive their lost liberties. Frenchmen sl him no homage, and Americans should of all p

But Louis Philippe the days of his exile! Yes, and many a be has also done the same thing.

But France assisted us in our revo gle! Yes, and simply because she wanted to the power of her formidable rival, Engla not because she was anxious to erect a free on this side of the Atlantic.

But Lafayette fought nobly and sine side! True-but he is neither the King of nor the Prince de Joinville. Louis Philippe the too confiding Lafayette, after his elethrone-and therefore he is worthy of repu

plause-is he? But the Prince de Joinville transpo of Napoleon Bonaparte from St. Helenz True-but he ought to have been engage business. If it can be shown that he has thing useful since he came into existence, w glad to acknowledge it. The sum total of a said, at the various dinners that were give so far as the newspapers inform us,-York, after sundry compliments to his father self, 'I am-much-obleegshe!'

The waste of time, waste of money, als, occasioned by the late bull, is frightful of morality, and sickening to the heart of Every such exhibition is of a positively tendency. A trinity of evils accomp lust of the eye, the lust of the flesh, and the life.' It is said there were fifteen hu present. The tickets were ten dollars en much was expended in decorating the h making all the arrangements, we are left According to the description of the female very large sum must have been expended backs of the women,' in order that they mig the princesses, and duchesses, and ma the old world! Directly and indirectly, the pense was probably from thirty to fifty t lars. And this enormous sum was paid for n 'royal prince,' and for a night of feasting, and revelry!

Of the troop of fushionable ladies pres had the extraordinary good luck and high d to dance with the Prince! The remaining

were doomed to disappointment! The democratic Morning Post was with this 'royal' entertainment as the whigh American democracy is about as impud and Janus-faced as any thing to be found b brave o'erhanging sky.' The latest prost seen in the invitation of the democrets (delphia to the Honorable Andrew Stevens minister to the Court of St. James, and not slaveholder, but reputedly a slave-breader,) it dinner in that city, on account of his 6 firm sistent devotion to REPUBLICAN principles enslave and breed human beings for the shat no stain upon democratic consistency!

CHARLES L. REMOND. By a letter recei Acadia, we learn that Mr. Remond was to erocol for Beston in the steamer of the 4thins ing with him sundry contributions for the Fails

Case of nter, and m an Ecclesinsti on, Mr. Pierpont h and the freedom ent state of the confeelings respecting slem of a free an ught out,—the prop is free, independent enstrated,—and all being scattered to hold his position e thought best by whole matter. He ago, to resign his friends that he

MOLE NUL

with our present with them, and I nion, I will, at all the details behalf. If that a peaceable and a fected between the other; and, what old can be brought by into your hand an any such arrang best to you. If a into upon the basi interest of our oppo their purchasing ome the purchasers, t of mine, as an obs leave them my your pews. If, o ds, become the purchast wish our present, I do not. If, be I am wrong, I most to be set right. lds, in conclusion have been faithf to you. If all yo

d by our opponent

troubled waters ti

-so be it: my enlir the defence of youtroversy' must b
d under the falling
on worship, I, for o Reply to this L Samuel May, and Charles Whi ersy is at an end a ought against him. Though we concur go taken of the rela r common opponen with you entirely w ical Council' has our moral charac been foiled in their sulpit by force; an aries of a free and ignally defeated.' before the late I we all saw that en fought, and th te a contest, mucl

le before the war

be said that the inde

was wrought out,

s independence ack

een defeated again :

lace you from the shed before the Ec

in their last attemping your moral chara has been decided in

ch you speak as cau

an annely, the late move and the move and th haracter has been th oversy between yourse end, and you 'are vic endence of the pulpic ever regarded as the r sy, we have not co we are admonished ", we are admonistrational is hanging over, not contains of the church." This view of the case is see somewhat surprised things, should be concluded things. clusion; for he sa tter, that he and his stion between the lf, as one involving a mely, of the freedom n pulpit, while standi ntribution, and not d feeling.' Now, alth cutors endeavored to

hat issue they were m true that they are st h for a war of extermi o submit to a Council meeting-house is in been illegally mortg ersy-and that the their injustice, is wit es, the Committee v lat they see now, as fr hat can be made, no of a full and absolute r of the parties, of the ry.' They accord to ? t freedom of choice idently, according to pirit displayed by the

rpent, in their Reply. worthy of the higher tout lukewarmness, if-sacrificing without o which requires and I spend and be spent den which has been are rich and powerful est in the result, any fi estreet pulpit is conce tion to retreat from the es of compromise to the spectacle in this selfis! roic in the best use animating as an examp gainst injustice, that a testimony in its favor, owledge of it far and nation of his friends, w spont that he will res

resch' till the conflict

Case of John Pierpont.

deconfitted his relentless per

The controversy, and his own views

can He tells them that, now that the

free and an independent pulpit is

al, and all the charges brought against

his position, or to withdraw from it, as i

aght hest by them, on a careful review of

at your suggestion, step aside, ils to be arranged by yourselves

aught about, I wish to put myself

ver, in this last supposi

ne been falthful to me, and I will not be

If all your overtures for peace are apponents; if the war must be car-

a: my enlistment is 'during the war.

of your interests, this 'unpleas

to falling walls of the house of our

less to this Letter,-signed by Edmund

on the uninion of Mr. Pierpont, that the

we at an end and they are victorious, in-

a ignist him. With great clearness of vis

in we concur generally in the view you

ess of reasoning, they sny-

s been exonerated from the false char-

the relative position of yourself on opponents, there is one point, and

hat different from your own. We

I in their attempt to push you from

saw that the battle must be fought;

t, and the victory is ours,' we fully

much less secure the object fo

entes were vanquished in many

he war was ended. Nor could

23 wrought out, till the contest was ended,

their list attempt the collateral que

d again and again in their attempts

eral character and fitness for your lecaled in your favor, the very fact

do stand in it. In a word, so far as

s been the matter in question, the

are victorious ': but so far us the

ed as the real question in this con-

ave not come to a final judgment :

almonished by your letter, another gover, not only the pulpit, but the

of the case is so obviously correct, that

at surprised that Mr. Pierpont, in the

of things, should have arrived at a dif-

on; for he says, at the commencement

at he and his friends all along regarded

between the opponent proprietors and

e involving a great principle, -the prin-

of the freedom and inde, endence of the

d, while standing on the ground of vol

m, and not murely as a question o

Now, although, as a dernier resort,

endeavored to make a new issue, and

they were met and defented; yet it is

they are still in the field, armed to

twir of extermination-that they basely

to a Council of their own choosing-

legelly mortgaged by them to pay

horse is in their possession, or, rath

isands of dollars, incurred by the

nd that the salary of the pastor,

istice, is withheld. Under these cir-

de Committee with noble resolution de-

we now, as from the beginning they

haddle course to be pursued-no com-

all and absolute abundonment, by one

parties, of the whole matter of the con

her secord to Mr. Pierpont, however,

edom of choice, and desire him to act

according to his own convictions of

played by the friends and advisers o

in tocic Reply, excites our admiration,

of the highest commendation. It is

(warmness, courageous without rash-

king without estentation. The contest

maires and has manifested, on their

ble qualities, united with a willing-

and be spent in sustaining the cause

pendence and religious freedom .-

her has been imposed on them is a

hand powerful-personally, they have

e result, any further than the freedom

etreat from the field, or to make any

Omise to the enemy. All this is so

in this selfish, time-serving age, so

the best use of the words, so excel-

ig as an example to all who are strug-

in its favor, and to aid in dissemina-

it far and wide. Such being the

at he will remain in the imminent

lands, we have the assurance of

patice, that we desire to record ou

alpit is concerned; yet they evine

epponents with whom they have to

e made, no way of obtaining peace,

Sir, may 'feel your

has most fully acquitted you of

So, too, when speaking o

s respecting the pastoral relation which he

-- NO. CO.

totals said, that if you can and will coa nd this letter to a sions of others, I e of tediousness, t

th Whige, as here m to do justice to party will dare de not in this ton Congressional Dishis cause, that is a hing to say he E BRADBURN.

aville. r countrymen t forof gentility was a

stripling, in Fanc no splendid style in as decorated, and of pattern. As an in t, it is to be deplo icans. If they we rape to royalty, an an merely because they degrade then de Joinville? T France. Aside fo

lo republican (!) king ed a rigid consorsh tic reign. ded in this country, in and many a better man

she wanted to cripple rival, England, and to creet a free republic and sincerely on ea or the King of Franca Louis Philippe deceived fier his elevation to orthy of republican transported the bone

St. Helena to Paris been engaged in better vn that he has done at to existence, we shi sum total of all that nat were given to him, form us,-was, et New nts to his futher and his finoney, waste of more Il, is frightful in the s the heart of human positively demorali is accompanies it-

o flesh, and the pride fifteen hundred per ten dollars each. It corating the hall, an s, we are left to gue of the female dre cen expended upon r that they might vid s, and marchiindirectly, the whole irty to fifty thousand a im was paid for a pee night of feasting, dan

e ludies present, only for luck and high distinct The remaining aspir

Post was as much ticked nt as impudent, profis g to be found beneath e democrats (!!) of Phi drow Stevenson, (recel St. James, and not only slave-breader,) to a pul ount of his firm and LICAN principles eings for the shamble

onsistency! By a letter received b Remond was to leave camer of the 4th inst. ibutions for the Faire

r, and obtained a verdict of a not guil. Erricainstical Council of their own se-Pierpont has addressed a Letter to his Paals, who have so faithfully espoused his freedom of the pulpit, in regard to the

We do not remember to have seen the truth of the

Tall oaks from little acorus grow,

the proposition that Hollis-street pulbetter illustrated than by this controversy. Certain independent and untraumelled being dislike to Mr. Pierpont on account of his temperance of America and England is as e ger to avenge an insermons and lectures, (which was probably aggravavated by his anti-slavery propensities,) and they, in non's mouth, upon the tented field-to rush into the He says that he was ready, two gether against Paul, bound themselves under a curse tareign his place, if it were thought beat that they would not rest until they wreaked their ven- key, or the Paganism of India. geance upon the Hollis-street disturber of their peace. de that he should resign it. He also The first thing to be done was to take his ministerial life, and then to make provision for a successor who would 'crook the pregnant hinges of the knee' at their bidding, and preach such a gospel as they could afford to patronize. Their various plots, conspiracies and discomfitures are too we'll known to need recapitulation. Instead of prostrating the object of the e and an equitable separation may een the parties now arrayed against what I wish to say is, that if such hatred, they have been themselves cast down to the earth; and instead of injuring the temperance cause, they have given it a mighty impetus. Mr. Pierpont has probably said and done a thousand times more to break down their murderous traile, and build up the tectotal enterprise, than he would have said or done, if they had not made their insine attempts to put a hatred, they have been themselves cast down to the is arrangement to that cueet, as may on. If a treaty of peace can be entitle hasis either of your purchasing our opponents in the meeting-house, ising yours, lot it be done with the gag into his mouth. Applications are pouring in upon him, from all quarters, to deliver temperance lectures; and be has already addressed an immense multitude to say that he was so fuddled with wine, at the tim I shall interpose no claim or villages, with great power and success. Of course, no thanks are due to these besotted manufacturers of sots, for this result of their persecution They are not among the first who have been caught in their I most carnestly desire, even in own craftiness, and whose counsels have been carried headlong. Long live the Temperance enterprise!

Dinner to Lord Morpeth.

A very splendid entertainment has been given to Lord Morneth by the British residents in New York. In reading a report of his speech on the occasion, we running through it, which, in these days of warlike tendeucies, is to be bailed by every lover of his race with more than ordinary satisfaction. He remarked-

'If from the passing sounds and signs of welcome and good-will which ring in our cars, and, I am sure, echo in our hearts, I might presume to extract a more earnest moral, and fasten a more abiding impression. why should I not breathe the wish-and a cere one could not issue from my heart—that the same feelings of mu ual amity and kindness which I feel persuaded inspire the souls and the minds of a who make up our present concourse, should extend in a wider and wider circle to the utmost bounds of our common countries, and prevail under all circumstan-ces, to all time?' (Loud and long continued cheer-

Again, his lordship said-

I cannot refrain from saying, far from my friends -far from my country—far from the age in which we live, be that tremendous responsibility, which between two countries so circumstanced in respect of empire, but above all, so constituted in respect of character, should wantonly—without cause—without the most overwhelming exigency, scatter the send of ill-will, or fan the elements of strife.' (Velement and long continued applause.)

Sentiments like these, uttered, as we have reason believe, sincerely from the heart, serve to increase the high respect that we have felt for Lord Morpeth as a man, (for his title we care nothing,) and should be most heartily reciprocated by every American. In this age of light, and in view of the commercial and social intercourse at present existing, and constantly enlarging, between the two nations, a war between England and America would be not only awfully ruinous to themselves, but a frightful calamity to the whole world. He who can desire it is a fiend : and they who are indifferent to such an event are traitors to humanity. Military and naval desperadoes may, and no doubt will, do all in their power to kindle the flames of war; but let not the people, on either side of the Atlantic, allow them to succeed. Let us have no more fighting.

Too long at clash of arms, amid her bowers And pools of blood, the earth has stood aghast; The fair earth, that should only blush with flowers And ruddy fruits;—but not for aye can last

The storm, and sweet the sunshine when 'tis past !

Lo! the clouds roll away—they break—they fly!
And, like the glorious light of summer cast
O'er the wide landscape from th' embracing sky,
On all the peaceful world the smile of heaven shall

peth, in a speech at the anniversary dinner of the St Andrew's (Scottish) Society in New-York. Alluding to those troublous times of old between Eugland and Scotland, when many a foray and many a raid were the order of the day, he happily observed- But other times have come, gentlemen, and the beacon-fires be across the broad Atlantic! this be the universal response, Amen!

Again, alluding to the beneficial effects of institu tions founded upon the all-compelling law of charity,' Lord Morpeth justly remarked-

augment the fearful mass of it amongst their brethren cord, which, in the words of prophecy, is one day destined to unite nation and nation, and earth to hearen.' (Long continued applause.)

Once more. His lordship was present at the costly speech, the conclusion of which was as follows:

cere thanks for your kindness, I can add but a single hope—that the flags of these three powers, hereafter, whether they meet upon the billows or in the haven.

A series of conventions has been conventions has been conventions has been conventions has been conventions. may meet in the same spirit of amity and good will parts of the State, with express reference to this sub-which animates the hearts of those around this festive jeet to be addressed by J. A. Calling Parts in D.

We are glad to read these smicable expressions, and to learn that they were, in every instance, respond- Phenix, on the 14th and 15th; at Kingston, on the ed to in an enthusiastic manner. They betoken good 21st and 22d; at Newport, on the 24th and 25th; and sense, a heart deeply imbued with the spirit of hu- at Providence, on the 27th and 28th inst. manity, a strong moral repugnance to the shedding of blood, and a desire to see the human family, now here ribly estranged from each other, 'mingling like kin- a new anti-slavery periodical, called 'The Suffrage dred drops into one."

ture with England, and the mutterings of a tempest to the citizens of Rhode-Island may be seen on the are heard in the distance, yet time and opportunity preceding page. It is worthy of a careful perusul, as are given to the friends of peace to do a great and an effectual work, on both sides of the Atlantic, that colored soldiers in the times that tried men's souls. shall render a declaration of hostilities impracticable. The Committee explicitly say— We are determined We abjure the maxim- In time of peace, prepare for to use our influence to prevent the adoption of any war; and would so amend it as to read- In time of constitution, sent forth by any party, which shall peace, prepare to keep the peace,' by doing justly, make a distinction on account of complexion.' At loving mercy, and walking humbly with God. It oc. the same time, they guarantee, that, whenever a concurs to us that if a British lord, who is now on a visit stitution shall be presented, based on the truth ' that and the conflict is over. That conflict, an labors so earnestly to promote the cause of peace, of the State will not oppose, but hail it with delight.

to superficial observers, may seem to be exclusively our religious newspapers and religious teachers can By it, every branch of Reform has been invigorated, pel is the gospel of peace-while the thrilling song and strong accessions made to the ranks of Temper- was sung at his birth, Glory to God in the highest, en earth peace and good-will to men '-and while he came to reconcile mankind to each other and to God, by removing from their hearts the causes of war, and inducing them to beat their swords into ploughshares, and their spears into pruning-hooks-the subject of peace, of forgiveness of enemies, is seldom enforced distillers and rum-sollers, in this city, took a mortal in the pulpit; so that it is a fact, that the Christianity sult-to settle points of national honor, at the canmitation of certain Jewish ruffians who banded to- strife of blood, in order to obtain redress for real or imaginary wrongs-as the Mohammedanism of Tur-

Patriotic Profligacy.

At the sumptuous dinner given in New-York to the Prince de Joinville, Philip Hone, formerly mayor of hat city, gave one of the silliest and wickedest sentiments ever put forth for the endorsement of a wine

THE PET CHICKEN OF THE FRESCH NAVY-She

The best excuse that could be offered to shield the aan who could give such an impious toast, would be of neonle on this subject in many cities, towns and as to be obligious to the claims of decency, the requirements of justice, and the retributions of Heaven And how far such an excuse would go, we leave Joh Hawkins and his army of redeemed Washingto to decide. This is what is called patriction ! cited a burst of applause! Mr. Hone is certainly re markable for his morality and disinterestedness First, he hopes that the French Prince's ship, La Belle Poule, may be always successful in a fight whenever her cause is just. Less than this he coul not have wished, in courtesy or equity Next, h copes she will always be defeated in an unjust coflict. This looks like having an impartial regard for principle. But, in order to illustrate his notions of principle, he proceeds to compliment his own coun try, and expresses the hope that she will be alway victorious, 'right or wRONG '! This is Philip Hone idea of morality, patriotism and religion, and it is a bout a match for any thing that can be found in pa eanism. Let us see how his wishes would harme in a certain contingency. Suppose France and the United States should become involved in a war; sup pose this country should be the guilty aggressor; and uppose, further, that an engagement should take place between La Belle Poule and Old Ironsides. Or which side would be have victory incline? Or that of the French ship, to be sure; for he prays that she may be successful, whenever her cause is just! But, stop ! there is some mistake here. After all, h is for giving the victory to Old Ironsides, whether right or wrong '! How both parties could be victo rious, under such circumstances, it would puzzle th sober moments of Mr. Hone, or of any other ' patriot to tell.

A country that is engaged in an unjust war, (w or fin the elements of strile. (Vehement and long continued applause.)

A country that is engaged in an unjust war, (we speak in popular language, for we are religiously opposed to war in all cases,) ought to encounter defeat, and be conviction than I ever was before, that our two great countries are signally formed and adapted to respect, to love, and to benefit each other. (Dealening applause.) that God would prosper robbery, treachery, musde and crime in all its multifarious forms! But it is quite too apparent that God was not in all the thoughts of Mr. Hone. He was evidently thinking only how he might best display his patriotism, and gain the applause of his associates. He therefor went for so many acres of earth, and for a certain num ber of people, in North America, against the world right or wrong.' We admit that this is pretty good patriotism,' and in this land will not generally regarded as bad Christianity.

But let no one suppose that we regard Mr. Hone sinner above all others. He is no worse, in this particular, than the nation itself, with all its politic and religion. Every fortification that is erected, ev ery frigate built, every cannon cast, every militar monstration made, is for 'the country, right wrong.' A people who will engage in war are never prepared to admit that they were the aggressors. They always fight in self-defence, and for the honor When was England or France, Spain or Russia, Autria or America, ever disposed to concede that the blame of a war rested upon her shoulders? 'Right or wrong,' is the motto, the world over. The religio of this country endorses the sentiment put forth i The same pacific spirit was exhibited by Lord Mor- the toast of Philip Hone! Who will deny this?

It seems that the pseudo champions of free suffrag in Rhode Island, who are bawling for equal rights a the top of their langs, are resolute in their shameful determination to present, for the adoption of the nee blaze no longer on your native hills, nor steel-clad ple of that State, a new constitution that shall deprive warriors encounter each other on your plains. And the colored population of the elective franchise ! This as it is on the banks of the peaceful Teviot, so let it is an act of unblushing political profligncy and mon (Great applause.) To stroug injustice. No confidence whatever should be placed in the professions or pretensions of those who can thus trifle with principle, and trample upon those very rights which they proclaim to be inclienable They excuse themselves on the ground that it is the They make the more wealthy and influential classes familiar with the sight of human misery, and thereby give them the best incentives to entertain a venture to excuse himself for picking my pocket, will venture to excuse himself for picking my pocket, will not be troubled to find an excuse for taking my life, they spread a mild and more humane feeling over the cold surface of society. They remove unfoanded prejudices—smooth uncharitable apperities—and they bind, tighter and tighter, the links of that golden conunder the pressure of temptation. The gross inconsismanifested on the part of the abolitionists, in opposi tion to it. Nearly one thousand dollars were raised in money and pledges, in the emiss of one evening to take the word 'white' out of the constitution dinner that was given by the city authorities of New- Since the meeting, we are rejoiced to perceive, the York to the Prince de Joinville, and made a very neat Executive Committee in Providence have laid out their plans for a vigorous campaign, prior to the last And now, Mr. Mayor, and gentlemen, to my sin- of this month, when the will of the people is to be

A series of conventions has been called in various which animates the hearts of those around this festive ject, to be addressed by J. A. Collins, Frederic Doug-board, (cheers) in that spirit which makes the goblet in which we pledge them, sacred to the peace and harmony of nations. This speech was followed by enthusiastic cheering, which continued nearly five Woonsocket, on the 2d and 3d inst.; and another at which the peace was beld at the peace was followed by the peace was followed by the peace was followed by the peace was peaced by J. A. Collins, Frederic Douglass, Parker Pillsbury, S. S. Foster, Abei Tanner, Abby Kelley, and other speakers. One was held at which we peace was peaced by J. A. Collins, Frederic Douglass, Parker Pillsbury, S. S. Foster, Abei Tanner, Abby Kelley, and other speakers. North Scituate, on the 7th and 8th. The others ar to be held in the following order :- At Fiskville and

Examiner,' which is occupied with just the right kin Although there is some reason to apprehend a rup- of matter for the crisis. An extract from their address

PERSICIOUS QUACKERY. All sorts of candies and | local; but, to those whose vision is anointed, and do no less than to exhibit a similar state of mind at who understand the connexion between cause and effect, it is far-reaching in its influences and tendencies.

Resolved, That the Boston Liberty Association coughs and colds, &c. &c. are now offered to the patheartily sympathise with the members of the Suffrage our Saviour, was the Prince of Peace—while his gosincrease as they have done within the last twelve constitution emanating from the people, and fairly mouths, their name will soon be legion. These are sold at an enormous profit, and are no more efficacious State. than brown bread pills, if as innocent. Many people Resolved, That in proportion as we sympathis (especially young persons) spend a great deal of mon-ey very foolishly for this kind of trash; and though it we regret and repudiate, as unworthy of a good cause, these learn nothing from experience. They have a childish taste for candy, and can devour it in any quantings of the Suffrage Party can be justified-the tyral tity, especially to get rid of a cough. The penny papers do a great deal of mischief in puffing these and other nostrums. Puffs are easily purchased, and there are those who stand ready to manufacture them by the square yard. With them, of a truth, 'the smallest favors are gratefully received.'

> ANOTHER ROYAL BIRTH. All England is in cesta sy at the birth of a son by Queen Victoria, on the 9th of Nov. She is the only Queen regent who has given birth to a male heir apparent to the British brone, and, as a republican, we shall ask to be exused for saying, we hope she will be the last. His title is, Prince of Wales, and Duke of Cornwall! A form of thanksgiving has been piously ordered for the Queen's safe delivery, to be prepared by his Grace, the Archbishop of Canterbury, and used in all churches and chapels throughout England and Wales. The Park and Tower guns fired royal salutes, flags were solsted from the steeples of the several parish hurches, ('the powers that be are ordained,' and a gorgeous pageant was exhibited on the Thames river by the Lord Mayor of London, &c. &c. The Richard Allen, of Dublin, he states that many finnews came by the Acadia, which arrived at this port gers, large and small—invalids as well as those in on Tuesday afternoon, in eighteen days from Engand. It is added that the Queen Dowager (Ade-been busy, in various parts of Ireland, in preparing ar laide) is consumptive, and not expected to live.

FREEDON'S MARTYRS IN THE PENITENTIARY. We ave copied from the Friend of Man, an indignant, pathetic and eloquent letter from Alvan Stewart, in relation to the three pions students belonging to the Quincy Institute in Illinois, who have been sentenced to be immured within the walls of the Missouri Penitentiary for the dreary period of twelve years, for o crime whatever-having violated neither the laws of God, nor the laws of Missouri. They are the victims of slaveholding cruelty and power, and deprived of their liberty on suspicion of being disposed to 'hide the outcast, and bewray not him that wandereth ' Illinois and all the other free States should make the entire South quake for this. We propose to the abolitionists of the United States, that they should hold a public meeting in reference to the im prisonment of these innocent martyrs, in every city town and village, wherever they may happen to reside. Let the ball be put in motion without delay.

SLAVE CASE. The New-Bedford Register, in an page from the Post, says that on the arrival of the cars would hear, in due time, of the result of their exerat that place, with the slaves-

'A large number of colored people were in waiting "A large number of colored people were in waiting at the Depot, and on hearing the determination of their breiliren to return to Newbern, some considerable excitement cusued, and the boy was finally rescued and borne away. Whether he has been yet discovered, we have not learned. The two men were taken to the vessel, followed by some of their friends, resolved that they should not return to slavery. Some forther, excitement was here appearent, and lest it further excitement was here apparent, and lest is should end in serious disturbance, the two negroes were lodged in jail for safe keeping until the depar ture of the vessel.

THE SARBATH. The New York Observer, in a elaborate article on the 'History of the Sabbath,' argues zealously to show that the seventh day should be kept holy. The argument would not surprise us, coming from a seventh-day Baptist; but, being urged by one who observes, not the seventh but the first day of the week, we find it difficult to reconcile his theory with his pratice.

IT Here is another act of slaveholding atrority, should kindle anew the flame of public indigna tion against slavery and all its abettors.

From the Philanthronist. An Abolitionist in Jail.

Joseph Bryant, one of the most respectable citiens of Brooke county. Virginia, has lately been arrested and cast into jail, on the charge of having aided in the escape of certain runaways. He is a istake, slaveholders will learn, to their cost, that they have overleaped themselves in this matter.

Nov. 14, 1841.

Dear Sir-You will no doubt be impatient to learn further respecting the outrage committed against our friend, and good abolition brother, Joseph Bryant. As he is one of the most respectable and worthy citizens of this section of country, the excitement through this and the adjoining counties of Pennsylvania and Ohio is becoming tremendous. The trial is fixed for Thursday next, when it is expected an immense crowd of both friends and foes will be in attendance. There is every danger to be appreended when justice conflicts with the pecuniary in terest and tender conscience of the slave power. It appears that a Mr. N., some six weeks since, lost a humber of slaves—and a Mr. C., a man of notorious-ly bad character, accuses Mr. J. Bryant of being an It is evident that there was a determination, on the accomplice in the escape of the fugitives. He was seized by the sheriff while on a visit of business twenty miles below Wheeling, and with fiend-like exultation conducted back to the town, and immure: within the dark walls of a felon's dungeon. I saw his noble-minded wife this morning. She endures this severe affliction with a magnanimity worthy the martyr's age. I solicited permission from her to send you an extract from her husband's letter, which will exhibit to you the spirit with which this good man is

Wheeling Jail, Nov. 10, 1841.

My Dear Wife:
You can more easily imagine than I can describe my feelings at this time, under the circumstances in which I am placed—shut up in an apartment without fire, and very little light. I have had a constant determination of blood to my head since being here, owing perhaps to the dampness of the place, and the coldness of the huge stone floor of my room. Notwithstanding the innocency of my conduct in this case, I am charged with the crime o felony, on the testimony of one, who, in another case, is charged with the same crime, but of a deeper dye. You will have to manage the affairs at home in the best possible manner without me, until I return, should I live to see it. Pray for me, my dear wife, that I may be abundantly blessed with the consolations of the gospel. I have spent much of my time since in prayer, but my mind is very anxious. I know there is so nutch talk about the matter, so much falsehood, so many lies, that it will have a bad effect upon my character. But let us look to the Lord, that he may direct our ways at all times, that his name may be glorified, the condition of our suffering fellow-creatures ameliorated, and we, in the great day of accounts, have the Judge pronounce on us, 'Well done, good and faithful servant, enter thou into the joys of thy Lord. Oh! may we hear the King say to us—'Come, ye blessed of my Father, inherit the kingdom prepared for you from the foundation of the world; for I was an hungreed, and thirsty, and a stranger, and ye ministered onto me. I am now in prison, and will see if my brethren will do what the Lord has enjoined. This morning, 9th, a little sleep, but still I have some head-ache,—but I hope soon to be better. May the Lord grant me a speedy deliverance from this hor-rible place. May the Lord bless you, my dear, and comfort you under this severe trial—give me strength comfort you under this severe trin!—give me strength of mind and body, so that I can act well the part of a follower of Jesus, who prayed for those who inbrued their hands in his blood. I have felt, as yet, no resentment towards these my persecutors.

I remain, more than ever,
Your affectionate husband,
JOSEPH BRYANT.

Rhode Island Suffrage Party.

a trite adage that 'a burnt child dreads the fire,' yet and as a violation of the fundamental principles of right-the very principles on which alone the proceed nical exclusion of men of color from the right of suf

frage by the proposed constitution.

Resolved, That we honor the fidelity of Bo Arnold, and Thomas W. Derr, to the principles of right, and we respectfully ask them to withdraw their support from a constitution which cannot be adopted without a violation of the very principles incorporated into its bill of rights.

Resolved, That the preceding resolves be trans mitted to Messrs. Dorr and Arnold, and published in the Free American, Liberator, and Providence Jour A. B. MERRILL, Chairman.

G. Adams, Secretary.

Fairs.

A Fair is to be held in this city on the 14th inst by the Female Emancipation (new organization) So ciety. Those who wish to patronize only the Anti-Slavery Fair that has been annually held in this city, for several years past, will remember that that Fair is not &c.) to be held until Christmas week. In a letter just re ceived from our faithful and esteemed correspondent health-yes, more than a few infant hands,' have ticles for the Massuchusetts Anti-Slavery Fair. At a recent public meeting in Glasgow, at the conclusio of a most powerfu! speech on the present position and future prospects of the abolitionists of the United States, our beloved coadjutor, Gronge Thompson, eulogized the zeal and liberality of the ladies, i various parts of the kingdom, who for some time had been engaged in preparing boxes of fancy work, to be sold at a Bazar, to be held about Christmas, by Mrs. Chapman andher noble band of condjutors in the city of Boston.' (Cheers.) Mr. Thompson also stated that the ladies of Glasgow had already despatched a box, of the value, as he understood, of £60. He himself had under his custody in Manchester, contributions from ladies in London, of about the same value. These Mr. Remond would carry with him, together with similar donations from Dublin, Cork, Darlington, and other places; so that in the aggregate, he truste there would be a creditable present offered to the excellent ladies of Boston, who could not fail to turn every article into money, and every dollar and cent into active and zealous labor in behalf of the slave. All orticle relating to the slave case reported on our last who had so endeavored to aid the cause in America

A Fair is to be held at Weymouth, on Wednesday next, for the benefit of the State A. S. Society. [See

The anti-slavery women of New-Hampshire, friend y to the Herald of Freedom, are to hold a Fair a Dover on new year's day, to sustain our beloved bro.

Third Party Tactics. The following disclaimer appears in the Yarmouth

To the Abolition Committee of Barnstable County. Gentlemen:—I was much surprised on arriving in sandwich town on the Sth inst the day and hour of lection for State officers, to he informed that my name was on the Liberty Ticket (so called) for Senstor.
'To publish a man's name, as mine was, in the pub-

To publish a man's name, as mine was, in the public newspapers, print and send it on tickets through the county as a candidate for office without his knowledge or consent, is a kind of liberty that infringes upon my rights, and I hope it will not be repeated.

In the spirit of true Eberty.

Yours, &c.

Nov. 17, 1841.

F. UPHAM.

This is one of the manœuvres of the third party leaders, in this State, to gain popularity for their novement, and it merits a severe rebuke. They are exulting in what they profess to claim as a growing spirit of reconciliation between the friends of the old and the new organizations, on the 'liberty party' ground; and, in order to prove their point, they are man of sterling principle, great good sense, and nominating for their candidates prominent members high standing. His arrest has occasioned profound of the old organization, who are decidedly opposed to high standing. His arrest has occasioned profound excitement. We are anxious to learn the particulars. The following from a highly esteemed friend, is all we know of the melancholy case. If we do as their candidate for Mayor in this city—and also as their candidate for Mayor in this city-and also Wendell Phillips for Alderman - notwithstanding they well knew that both of these individuals were invincibly opposed to the new political organization, and had positively assured the committee, who waited upon them, that they could not consent to be put in nomination. A similar use was made of the name of Joshua T. Everett for State Senator. We call this conduct impertinent and dishonest, and cannot view it in any other light.

Mr. Bradburn's Letter.

We need not call the special attention of our readers to the Letter of Mr. Bradburn, which we have in serted in our present number. It requires no com ments from us, and will be read with deep interest,part of the whigs of Nantucket, to exclude him from he Legislature, and that they succeeded in effecting heir purpose in a manner highly discreditable hemselves. No party can gain, but will lose much by such a movement. In the sequel, no injury wil nsue to the anti-slavery cause by this defeat of Mr Bradburn, although his absence from the Legislatur will be seriously felt at the approaching session.

SECOND ADVENT. We see it stated in the last number of the 'Signs of the Times,' that 'Bro. Charles Fitch,' formerly of this city, but now located in Haver hill, 'has come into the full faith of the Second Ad vent, both as to the manner and the time'-in 1843 .-His views are to be published, in a few days, in a

POSITION DEFINED. N. H. Whiting, of Marshfield -formerly an agent of the Massachusetts A. S. Socie ty,-says, in a letter addressed to William M. Chace published in the last Plain Speaker- Old and no organization are alike beneath my feet now.'

THE NEW POLITICAL ORGANIZATION. An admit rable essay on Moral Influence and the Liberty Party novement, from the luminous pen of Mrs. Child, i copied into our present number. Its views are se truly philosophical, so eminently discriminating, and so morally correct, that it cannot be read too often by abolitionists, or obtain too wide a circulation.

LIBERTY AND SLAVERY. To be in doubt whether Slavery is a blessing or a curse, is to be uncertain whether Liberty is good or bad for mankind. He who is skeptical on either of these points is prepared to be a tyrant or a slave.

Pot versus Kertle. The latest illustration w have seen of the adage relating to these smutty uter sils, is the indignant charge of Bonnett's New-York Herald against the Courier and Enquirer, that it is an anti-christian 'journal!

In the communication of Mr. West, in our last number, there were several typographical and other inaccuracies, mostly unimportant. The correction handed to us by Mr. W. has secidentally been lost.

Died, in Georgetown, suddenly, 16th ult., D. C. Clara, formerly a servant of Capt. Thomas Edmons ton, Sen., deceased, of Montgomery Cd., aged 113.

The following is a record of outrages perpetrated in the city of Raleigh, and its immediate vicinity, within a few days. A stage robbed—a trunk cut from the a tew days. A stage robbed—a trunk cut from the carriage of Samnel Simpson, Esq —a wagener knocked down, almost assassinated—a Mr. Hughs, whilst passing through Capitol Square, with saddle-bags on his arm, was folled to the earth by a blow on the head from a bludgeon, which almost deprived him of life; and the last was an attempt to fire the city. This is truly a dark carand the last was an attempt to fire the city. This is truly a dark catalogue, bad enough for larger cities.

During Robbery .- The factory of Thomas Bottomly, in the easterly part of Leicester, about four miles from this place, was broken open on the night of the 6th inst., and about six hundred yards of broadcloth stolen and carried off .- Worcester Spy. Destructive Fire in New-York-Fourteen horses

burned to death.—On Saturday night, between 11 and 12 o'clock, a fire broke out in the livery stable of Thomas Mack, in Chif-street. All the horses in the stable where the fire originated, said to be fourteen, perished.

Death of a Member of Congress .- The Hon. Henry Black, member of Congress, elected in the place of Mr. Ogle, from Somerset and Bedford counties, Pa. died recently at his residence in Somerset, of apoplexy.

The Boston Daily News, a penny paper, died on Wednesday last, aged six months.

TO THE SUBSCRIBERS TO THE LIBERATOR. BOSTON, Nov. 26, 1841.

The committee of the Liberator feel compelled by its present embarrassed circumstances, to give notice, that after the first of January next, the Liberator will not be continued to those persons whose subscription for the present year remains unpaid.

The present financial condition of the Liberator endering an immediate supply of funds indispensable, the committee request that immediate attention may be bestowed upon the bills which have been forwarded during the past and present week, and the money forwarded through the medium of postmasters, which can be done without expense either to the committee or the subcribers.

Agents are earnestly requested to forward their acounts, and any funds in their hands, to the General

Agent, without any delay.

HENRY W. WILLIAMS,

General Agent.

TREASURER'S ACCOUNT.

Amount of receipts into the Treasury of the Massachu setts Anti-Stavery Society, from Oct. 1 to Dec. 1,

Weymouth, weekly con. E. Richards, Weymouth, weekly con. E. Richards, \$5
Foxboro', do. Neh. Carpenter, 6
do. do. S. H. Daniels, 2
do. do. Experience Billings, 50
Mansfield, Sewing Circle, 50
Boston, weekly con. M. G. Chapman, 53
South Weymouth Female A. S. S. L. Frait, Tr. 2
Haverhill, Female A. S. S. M. G. Webster, Tr. 6
Cambridgeport, A. S. Society, 20
North Attleboro', w. con. Martha A. Dagget, 3
do. w. con. Angelina Daggett, 4
50

North Attleboro', w. con. Martina A. Dagget,
do. w. con. Angelina Daggett,
Wrentham, w. con. Angelina Daggett,
w. con. Abner Belcher,
Bellingham, w. con. F. Wight, Jr.
Francis Jackson, Ellis Gray Loring, and Henry
G. Chapman, Trustees;—proceeds of land
in Roxbury, donation of John C. Gore, 7
Sudbury w. con. J. H. Brown,
Kingston A. S. Society, C. P. Drew, Tr.
Sherburne, Amory C. Babcock,
do. Eliza D. Babcock, 1 06

S. PHILBRICK, Treas.

NOTICES.

THE FAIR.

Books for orders and donations are opened by the Committee of the Massachusetts Anti-Slavery Fair, at 25, Cornhill. The friends of the cause are informed that the value of all donations of linen, cambrick, thread-edging or silk, will be in all cases doubled, and in many instances quadrupled to the cause, by means of the Fair. From intelligence received from France and England, as well as from various parts of New England these is ground for supposing that the France and England, as well as from various parts of New-England, there is ground for supposing that the Fair this year will be more brilliant and attractive than ever, and combine more articles elsewhere unattainable than any former occasion. The various towns engaged are informed that exertions proportionate to the additional demands made by the increase of their numbers, will be made in Boston for the discharge of the pleasant duty of hospitality at the time of the Fair. Every motive by which we have ever been stirred to action grows daily stronger. Our sympathies with the slaves, by exercise, have become deeper—our hopes of their ultimate deliverance grow stronger—our harted of slavery more intense. Let cur exertions for its termination be proportionate. Let those who have money spend, and let those who have none be spent in this inspiring cause. The hum-blest means are often the most successful, and so it has been with the Massachusetts Anti-Slavery Fair. It has All means that are not wrong, an end like ours poble and sanctify. The can canonic and sanctity. The need of exertion in the cause was never greater—the opportunity for it never fairer. There are villages within twelve miles of Boston, where the first anti-slavery lecture has yet to be given; and whole townships in the western part of the State. We call upon the women of the Commonwealth for help in carrying torward the cause commonwealth for help in carrying forward the cause we all hold so dear. It is their cause as well as ours. We welcome them once more to the fellowship of faith, and labor, and patience. By mutual co-operation, the strength of each becomes the strength of all, and the anti-slavery influence is multiplied a thousan

For the committee of the Anti-Slavery Fair, THANKFUL SOUTHWICK, MARIA W CHAPMAN, M. A. W. JOHNSON, ANNE WARREN WESTON.

The time of the Fair is at Christmas week, and the receipts are to be devoted mainly to the Massachusetts Anti-Slavery Society.

THE FAIR.

PARTICULAR REQUEST. The ladies who intend to furnish tables or arti-Cles and to represent their respective towns at THE MASSACHUSETTS ANTI-SLAVERY FAIR are earnestly and affectionately requested by the Boston Committee To GIVE EARLY NOTICE OF THEIR INTENTION, (that the best arrangements may be made for their reception at the houses of the friends of the cause,) to CAROLINE WESTON, 25 Cornhills.

ESSEX COUNTY A. S. SOCIETY. A Quarterly Meeting of the Essex County A. S. Society will be held at Rockport, on Tuesday, the 11th of January, at 9 o'clock, A. M. It is hoped there will be a full delegation from ev-

ery town in the county.

JAMES D. BLACK, Rec. Sec. Danvers, Dec. 6, 1841.

ANTI-SLAVERY FAIR.

An Anti-Slavery Fair will be held in Weymouth, in the hall over the Weymouth & Braintree Bank, on Wednesday, Dec. 15. The Fair will commence at 10, A. M., and continue through the day and evening.

The proceeds of the Fair will be given to the Massachusetts Anti-Slavery Society.

MARY WESTON,

ARRAH IL COWING Committee.

SARAH II. COWING, Committee.
Weymouth, Dec. 3, 1841.

VOTERS, ATTENTION!

Nearly 20 colored men lost their votes, in one ward, because their names were left off the voting lists. So with many white men. Let every voter call at 32 Washington-street, Liberty Reading Room, and see if his name is on the New List.

MARRIAGES.

In this city, 98th ult., by Rev. J. C. Bemnn, Mr. Nonh Williams to Miss Elizabeth A. Hemminway. 2nd inst. Mr. William Ellis to Miss Ann Smith At St. Phillips' church, N. Y. 24th ult. by Rev. Ir. Evans, Mr. George T. Downing to Miss Screna L. De Grasse, all of that city.

TUST received, and for sale at No. 25, Cornhill,

The Law and Castoms of Slavery in British India '—a valuable work, from the pen of Professor Wm Adam.

Also, a small tract, worthy of extensive circulation, entitled 'Slavery of the United States to Sinful and Poolish Customs,' by Charles Simmons. Price 6 ets

POETRY.

From the Boston Courier. THE FUGITIVE SLAVE'S APOSTROPHE TO NIAGARA. BY GEORGE S. BURLEIGH.

Hail to thy roaring flood, Eternal torrent! dark Niagara, hail! How bounds my boiling blood, As thy loud voice comes thundering on the gale, And the tumultuous waves thy dark brown rocks

Fierce is thy thunder shock, As the wild waters in their madness leap From the cternal rock. Plunging and raging, with impetuous sweep, Till on the lake's calm breast thy boiling billows lear So terrible and strong,

Whirl maddening passions in the bondman's breast, Trampled and scared by Wrong, Ere the tired spirit finds its hallowed rest, In Freedom's stormless home and glorious sunlight

Roll and roar on, wild river Man's fetters cannot bind thy billows free, Chainless and strong for ever; As thou hast been thy leaping floods shall be, Guarding, with watery wall, the land of liberty.

Glory to God on high! Free as thy tide are my unshackled limbs; And here, unawed, will I Join the wild chorus, thy mad torrent hymns, Stirring the pictured mist that o'er thy bosom swi Far from the southern plains I've traced my pathway, through the sunless wild,

Spurning the hated chains
That on my heel clanked heavy, from a child, Binding to earth the soul degraded and defiled On, by the beacon led, That burns, unerring, in the northern sky,

O'er the lone fields I fled, To where thy thunder lifts its voice on high, And to the bondman tells the land of freedom night Here by thy foaming surge, Back on the hated land where I was born-Land of the chain and scourge-I pour the fires of unrelenting scorn

And hatred, that shall burn till life's last ray is got ' Home of the true and braze, Where BASTARD FREEDOM broods her mongret hord And on the imbruted slave Plants the red heel, and with the life blood poured.

Stains the fell alters, where her horrid name's adore It gave me but the chain, The scourge, and task, and bondman's life of wo; And ruthless tore in twain The holiest ties that bind us here below-Hearts that inwoven beat in one united flow.

Nor thus to me alone : But fettered millions lift their arms on high, And shrick, and wail, and groan, To heaven ascending, in one fearful cry Bid the red bolts of wrath in hissing vengeance fly And yet our God shall turn.

And on this land his fiery vollies pour, Till his fierce wrath shall burn, From far Astoria, to her eastern shore, And from her sable cape, to where thy waters roar. Joy to the bondman then, When his right arm is laid for Justice bare,

And loud from every glen And mountain, lit by one funereal glare, Ascends the tyrant's wail upon the troubled air. Then shall thy torrent be

Their strong munition, and its bounding flood A guard to them that flee From the Avenger of the negro's blood; When blackness shrouds the land where erst h glory stood.

Over thy rugged brow, Chainless and bright, the bow of promise bends, Making the dark mist glow, As Hope the clouds of Sorrow, when she lends To earth the joyous light which from her gland descends

Eternal Priestess, thine Is the pure baptism of the chainless free; Cool on this brow of mine Thy holy drops descend, as broad to me Unroll the temple gates of meek eyed Liberty. Let the fell tyrant rage ;

Into thy arms my sinewy form I fling, And though his keel may wage Mad warfare with thy billows, buffetting The roaring floods with might, thou'lt guard me fro his sting. He may not cross thy tide,

With the strong fetters of a tyrant's power; Thy waves in foaming pride The shricking wretch, in madness, would devour, And clap their hands, and shout the bondman's tri umph hour.

O that the negro's God Would give to dust this mortal part once more, That o'er thy awful flood, Swathed in the cloud-wreathed dun, my soul migh soar.

Exulting in the sound of thy eternal roar.

Loud with thy thunder tone My voice shall blend; and when this land shall rock With its last earthquake groan, My shout the tyrant's dying shrick should mock,

And chant the victor hymn to Ruin's rending shock THE WELCOME BACK.

Sweet is the hour that brings us home, Where all will spring to meet us; Where hands are striving as we come, To be the first to greet us. When the world hath spent its frowns and wrath And care been sorely pressing; Tis sweet to turn from our roving path. And find a fireside blessing : Oh, joyfully dear is the homeward track,

What do we reck on a dreary way, Though lonely and benighted, If we know there are lips to chide our stay, And eyes that will beam love-lighted? What is the worth of your diamond ray, To the glance that flashes pleasure ; When the words that welcome back betray We form a heart's chief treasure ?

If we are but sure of a welcome back.

Oh, joyfully dear is our homeward track, If we are but sure of a welcome back.

SELFISHNESS. Cold as the grave must be the heart

That pity never moves-Which in distresses bears no part, But self, self only loves Though in the world, a stranger here -

Is but a shadow, dark and drear, And barren as the tomb. Distrust is read in every eye-

Earth's beauty and her ble

Deception in each breast : My God, O rather let me die, Than live to self unblest.

GLORY-PRIDE. What is glory ? - in the socket See how dying tapers fare! What is pride?-a whizzing rocket That would emulate a star.

MISCELLANY.

Christian Civilization. It is stated that by the late census returns, there are in the United States 549,693 white persons over 21 years of age, who cannot read or write! To what shall this be attributed? If we say that it is owing to the religion of the day, we may be thought to be censorious. But would the assertion be un-true? We think not; because if religion, with all the advantages it possesses, the learning, wealth, public opinion, &c. cannot do better for the people at large than to let 549,693 of them grow up unable to read or write, it must be, that it indirectly produces these evils, or that it has not saving virtue enough to prevent them —either of which positions presents an these evils, or that it has not saving virtue enough to prevent them—either of which positions presents an incontrovertible argument against its efficiency. We can judge the worth of a system only as we see its practical effects upon the condition of the great mass of the people. If, as a general thing, it improves their moral, intellectual and physical condition, making them, as far as can reasonably be expected, more virtuous, useful and happy, why then the system is a good one, no matter who originated it, or by what name you call it. We judge of Christianity by this standard, and we find it wanting. Christianity by this standard, and we find it wanting.

We see in the condition of society,—the oppression, inequality, misery, vice and crime,—that Christiani—

The cause of his death grose from an abortive ate men's hearts; for it it did the ty does not improve men's hearts; for it it did, these evils would in a great measure be done away, they being mainly caused, as we believe, by the wickedness of the existing state of society. A new system must therefore be adopted—one that will produce more good and less injury. Whether Infidelity would have this effect, remains perhaps to be tested. We think it would; but, were it put to the trial, with the same privileges that Christianity possesses and did it bring forth no better fruits than Christian and did it bring forth no better fruits than Christianity has and does, we would say at once that Infidelity was not the right system, because it would either produce a bad practice, or it would not be efficacious enough to reform it.—Boston Investigator. We are not anxious to shield the nomin

Christianity of the times from any blow that may be fairly aimed at it, even by the hand of Infidelity. So little, however, is the condition of our enslaved fell of its truth; for the good character of Mr. C. is prolow-countrymen regarded, not only by that kind of verbial. Christianity, but by Infidelity itself, (or rather open Atheism, for the editor of the Investigator says, in his last number—'We deny the Saviour in toto; of God, we know nothing, and can believe no more,') that even the keen-sighted Investigator 'remembers to been detected, and fearing the indignation of the forget' the appalling fact, that there are about five times as many colored persons as there are whites in this country, who are 'unable to read or write,' and who are not merely neglected, but positively prohibited by terrible pains and penalties from being instructions. It was not long before they can be the read of the people, had left his plantation, and in company with some of his gang and negroes, started for the West When the corps heard of this, they immediately gave him pursuit. It was not long before they found out his route; and, soon after, both parties and the people of the people, had left his plantation, and in company with some of his gang and negroes, started for the West When the corps heard of this, they immediately gave him pursuit. It was not long before they found out his route; and, soon after, both parties are the people, had left his plantation, and in company with some of his gang and negroes, started for the West When the corps heard of this, they immediately gave him pursuit. It was not long before they found out his route; and, soon after, both parties are the people, had left his plantation, and in company with some of his gang and negroes, started for the West When the corps heard of this, they immediately gave him pursuit. It was not long before they found out his route; and the people, had left his plantation, and in company with some of his gang and negroes, started for the West When the corps heard of this, they immediately gave him pursuit. ed in the common rudiments of learning. The ton. Here a portion of his gang resided. The whole number of those who can neither read nor corps shot Yoakum, and one or two of the most des write in the U. S. amounts to more than two millions ! write in the U. S. amounts to more than two millions!

The inference of the Investigator is, that 'Christianifold the secret acts of their late master. One o ty does not improve men's hearts'! This, in our opinion, is very illogical. There is a gross fallacy in He stated several murders known to him that his this kind of reasoning, which does not rise to the level of ingenious sophistry. Christianity is not responsible for this state of society. It deplores seeks to of foul play. change, and will ultimately overturn it-and nothing else will. Christianity is impartial love, disinterested benevolence, ' peace on earth, and good will to men. It commands every man to love his neighbor as him self, to sympathize with the oppressed, and to dissem inate light and knowledge. Why, then, are so many kept in ignorance? Is not this a professedly christian country? Yes. But is it so truly? No. Then once lodged there all night. The residence of Yoakum is called the Pine Island, and is on the identify its hyperstical continuous. kept in ignorance? Is not this a professedly chrisits pretensions are false? Most certainly. Hence to identify its hypocritical conduct, its mean and ruthless oppression, with Christianity, is unjust and irrational. Is the latter to be rejected, because the people have falsely assumed its name? Then is Liberty to be driven away for the same reason! For the people profess to be the lovers of freedom, and yet enslave one sixth of their whole number! Is Liberty responsible to the lovers of freedom, and yet enslave one sixth of their whole number! Is Liberty responsible to the lovers of freedom, and yet enslave one sixth of their whole number! Is Liberty responsible to the lovers of freedom, and yet enslave one sixth of their whole number! Is Liberty responsible to the lovers of freedom, and yet enslave one sixth of their whole number! Is Liberty responsible to the lovers of freedom, and yet enslave the people from the daining to Houston. It is a thoroughfare necessarily frequented by travellers; at his house, many have been compelled to stay, by the advanced state of the day, bad weather, &c. until it almost became a usual stopping place for travellers. From these circumstances, he had ample means for carrying out most extensively a bloody list of trage-time. ne sixth of their whole number! Is Liberty respon-

The clergy in New-York and other places, are endeavoring to adopt some measures to advance the spi ritual improvement of the army and navy of our coun-try.—[Christian paper.

'Spiritual improvenent.' This means, we pre sume, that if the army and navy become pious, a sort of holy sanctification will be thrown around the business of killing, which will secure the eternal salvation of those engaged in it. Verily, our christian brethren make the most of their religion, and show a very commendable zeal in extending its benefits. Who but one of the faithful would ever benents. Who but one of the faithful would ever have thought of 'spiritualizing' the trade of killing, and making it a good and sufficient passport for heaven? We poor unspiritual infidels never would. We are so shockingly irreligious as to believe that such kind of business is wicked; but this is a mistake, caused by our ignorance of the spirituality of take, caused by our ignorance of the spirituality of the thing. Being carnally minded, unholy, undervout, we necessarily become stupid in matters of faith, and see not how the good of souls can be secured by blowing out brains. Herein we perceive the carry them back to North Carolina, and reduce them to slavery, against their will, contrary to the provisions of the Revised Statutes, chap. 125, sec. 20. Judge Warren issued the writ, and made it returnable to either of the judges of the Supreme Court of the state of the s for, under the influence of the former, the trade of killing sends its participators to the lowest hell; but under the influence of the latter, the same murderous work, being 'spiritualized,' secures for its pro-jectors the bliss of heaven. Great is the advantage of spiritual killing; and glorious the religion that can make such improvements. We shall have to come to it shortly; for we cannot long resist the convincing proof, that a system which can 'spiritualize the trade of war, must have reached entire perfec-tion. To gain heaven by sending a bullet through the thorax of your neighbor, is, we fear, an improvement that we can never attain to under the influ ence of Infidelity .- Boston Investigator.

IF All this is excellent, so far as it goes to she the gross inconsistency of those who profess to be Christians, and yet sustain 'the army and navy,' and the trade of war.' The hit is palpable, and welldeserved. But we have yet to learn that Infidelity is a whit better on this score, than the spurious Chris tianity of this country. Does it repudiate ' war,' ' the army and navy.' &c. If not, the rebuke comes from the wrong quarter. How much of forgiveness of non-resistance was ... ibited by those who, during the sanguinary Frerch revolution, attempted to dethrone the Almighty, Ly setting up an idol which their own hands had made, called the Goddess o Reason? Were they men of peace?-ED. Lis.

Old Humphrey's short way with Infidels. In moving among mankind, I have now and then fallen in with infidels, who have not only declared their disbelief of the Bible, but endeavored also to destroy the faith of others in that blessed book way in which they have always begun their py beings, don't be drawn into cavil with them about trifles, but boldly declare your opinion, leaving them to wrangle, if they like, by themselves. son, to whom they had been directed, and you may ing them to wrangle, if they like, by themselves, Tell them that if there be any thing good, and pure, and holy, and heavenly in the world, the Bible exhorts us to practise it; and if there be any thing that is evil, and base, and vile in the world, the Bible commands us to avoid it. That will be a poser. Tell them that the Bible contains more knowledge and wisdom than all the other books thoughded and wisdom than all the other books that were ever printed put together; and that those of entertaining such strangers, though we are crampled for room, so that we can hardly turn round, and that the Bible has been believed by the wisest and best of men from generation to generation, as the word of the living God, and that it makes known to a sinner the only way of salvation through the merits and death of a crucified Redeemer. That will be another poser.

pieces any more, to produce one that has done a gia, to say nothing of the three men, does not warn thousandth part as much good in making men happy the heart, it is becauseitis not true to humanity; and on earth, and in guiding them in the way to heaven; and that will be the greatest poser of all to them. Depend upon it, this course will be better than wrangling and jangling about sticks and straws, losing your temper, and feeling yourself outwitted into the bargain, by the borrowed conceits of silly accepted to the bargain, by the borrowed conceits of silly strategies.

coxcombs, whose hearts and whose heads are equal-

From the Natchitoches Herald. Texas Lynching.

We have been put in possession of the facts in relation to this affair, which is one among the last Texas tragedies. The citizens of Jefferson county, it appears, have long suffered from their outrages and from their numbers and total recklessness of character, it seemed impossible to arrest their in juries by the hand of civil power. Cattle had been stolen, robberies committed, and citizens insulted and murdered; but still, whenever any were arrested on the charge, the gang came forward with perjured oaths, and they were acquitted. 'Yoakum' was hardened into the most inveterate degree of crime, and seemed but to reap enjoyment by pur-suing the most fiendish acts of robbery and murder. It is a most singular instance of the effects of habit. He was a rich and affluent planter, and lived in a sumptious and most magnificent manner—kept a splendid equipage—owned over a hundred negroes, and large tracts of land—had constantly about a hundred breeding mares; made a yearly sale of fifteen hundred cattle, and had a large revenue coming in few rether servers. in from other sources. There is no doubt but what he was the richest man in Texas. Yet, with all

tempt to murder Mr Carey of Houston County. Mr. C. is a highly respectable and wealthy citizen of the town of Houston, and was, at the time, staying at the residence of Yoakum. He was suspected of having a large sum of money with him, and Yoakun determined he should be murdered while in bed The plan was properly matured during the day, and every thing placed in readiness for its commission. Nothing remained but the darkness of the night. Then the pulse had to beat its last throb, and the cold hand of death steal away the last expiring breath. Fortunately, a faithful negro servant of Mr. Carey had heard of the intended murder, and icated the design to his master in sufficien ominumented the design to his maste one to leave him a chance of escape.

perate ruffians of his gang. They then had his them detailed a most horrid catalogue of crime master had committed. Some of these were once citizens of the county, and their sudden disappear ance had always been looked upon with susp

The corps subsequently examined his residence when these evidences of murder were fully confirmed. At the bottom of the old well, human skull were seen, where they had no doubt been thrown, as each fresh murder had occurred. Among various other things, also, there was a watch found, with a stranger's name in it. This, a negro declared, he sible for this? No! Hail, Christianity and Liberty, forever!—En. Lib. The rest of the gang have fled, and now ample se-curity and peace exist throughout the country.

Habeas Corpus for Release of Slaves. There lately arrived at New-Bedford, from New anded by Lewis Palmer, and owned by Thon as Mc Ilvin, of Newbern. Among the crew were two colored men, named George and Jack, slaves o Mr. Mc Ilvin, and a colored boy named Lewis, an apprentice to the moster. On Friday last, David Ruggles, a colored man, at New-Bedford, petitioned Warren, of the Common Pleas, for a writ of habeas corpus, averring that he had cause to believe that Captain Palmer held the above named colored seamen in unlawful restraint, and that he intended to carry them back to North Carolina, and reduce in Boston, Mr. Gordon, U. S. Deputy Marshall, rought the colored seamen to this city on Saturday norning, and a hearing was had before Judge Wilde, in the lobby.

Ellis G. Loring, Esq. appeared in behalf of Rug-gles, the petitioner, and Franklin Dexter, Esq. for Mc Ilvin, the owner. red man testified that he had heard the mo ther of the boy, Lewis, say she was a slave, but the

duly authenticated indentures, that he was an apprentice to the Captain, were produced, and held to be proof that he was not a slave, and the writ was discharged as to him.

Judge Wilde then separately and privately exam

ined the men, George and Jack, and they severally and solemnly answered that they had wives and famand solemnly answered that they had wives and families in New ern, and that they could not think of remaining here, but must go back. The judge told them that they were at liberty to stay here, and be flee, or go back with their master. George answered that if he were free, still he would go back, for he had no wish to remain. Jack was less inclined to talk, but said he had awife and five children in Newhere, and couldn't reavail here we how?

talk, but said he had awife and five children in Newbern, and couldnt' remain here no how.' Seemingly they would like to go back, and be free, but they would rather go back as slaves, than not go back to their families at all. This being the state of the case, Judge Wilde said there was no evidence of unlawful restraint, and all three wer ordered to be taken into custody by the officer wh brought them up, and by him to be remanded to New-Bedford, and placed where they were found and taken under the writ of habeas corpus.

More Fugitives. Extract of a letter from Hiram Wilson, dated

TORONTO, Nov. 2, 1841. The way in which they have always begun their attacks, is to higgle and wriggle about some disputed point of little importance, with as much confidence as if they were on the very point of overturning the whole truth of Scripture by their silly prattle. Just as soon would a poor blind mole tear up from the ground an oak of a hundred years growth, burrowing under one of the least of its roots. If ever you fall in with any of these unhapprisonment. It could truly be said of them, 'the dead way have and the last is found.' On discoursing with who believe its commandments have peace, and hope, and joy in the cares of life, and the trying pinched exceedingly at this time for means of sub-hour of death. That will be a poser too. Tell them that the Bible has been believed by the wiscet and house you found us in a year ago, being obliged to that the Bible has been believed by the wiscet and house you found us in a year ago, being obliged to the wiscet and house you found us in a year ago, being obliged to house you found us in a year ago, being obliged to house you found us in a year ago, being obliged to house you found us in a year ago, being obliged to house you found us in a year ago, being obliged to house you found us in a year ago, being obliged to house you found us in a year ago, being obliged to house you found us in a year ago, being obliged to house you found us in a year ago, being obliged to house you found us in a year ago, being obliged to house you found us in a year ago, being obliged to house year.

And then ask them before they pull the book to ia, and another woman from the distant state of Geo if it does not give pain that our noble friends the Wilsuns, are exceedingly strained for subsistence, it is because we have no bowels of compassion. Shall is because we have no bowels of compassion. Shall the schools be suspended? Shall this state of things continue?—Reader, on thy answer and thy action depends the fate of both. Money can be remitted a all sensons of the year; navigation will soon close Now is the time to send clothing, etc., etc.

From the Lynt, Record. Thanksgiving and Temperanc

Went hand in hand in Boston. The cause of mperance has become so popular, that even the ston clergy are not afraid to express their minds upon it; and several of them, it is said, came ou boldly in favor of the recent reform of the inchriates Whether they spoke against moderate drinking is another affair altogether, and probably was not touched upon, and will not be, without great deliberation and caution. As it is, it shows the progress of the reform. We recollect at the State Temperance Convention, at Marlboro' Chapel, one year since, it was proposed that the ministers should since, it was proposed that the ministers should preach upon this subject either statedly or occasionally, on which one of these ministers of Boston bristled up, like a hen disturbed in her incubation, and expressed his horrification at such a proposal Do let us worship God,' said he, 'in our wont course, and not disturb us by innovation, and the troduction of strange topics, inconsistent with our sacred duties, or, at best, of doubtful tendency. He had been willing to meet them there, and go all lengths with them, where all were of one mind; it would increase his popularity; but to carry it into cerned in the manufacture, traffic, or free use of alcohol, was too much for his tender conscience. But the same holy and horrified man, we understand, has lately dared to commend the modern reforman, in sight and hearing of his congregation.

England and China.

Hon. J. Q. Adams delivered a lecture in Boston a few evenings since, in which he actually defend-ed the conduct of the English in their wanton at-tacks on the Chinese! How he, an old man of more than three score and ten years, could stand up before an audience composed of people so intelli-gent as are the citizens of Boston, and defend that atrocious outrage; or how that audience, who would declare it a gross libel on themselves to say that they are not *Christians*, could listen to that defence out manifesting any disapprobation of it, is to tiquity, the world has not seen a more unjust war chan that which the English are waging against China. It would be charitable to suppose that Mr. s's mental powers are undergoing a rapid de but he has no such excuse. The very lec cline; but he has no such excuse. ture to which we refer, appears to have been mark-ed by no ordinary display of talent. We can attribute Mr. A's conduct to only an innate love of wickedness.—Nantucket Islander.

'Dr. Dyonisius Lardner is about to deliver

We copy the above from an exchange paper. It hould be 'kept before the people,' that this Lardner is the same individual, who, a year or two since, hile in England, destroyed the peace of a family, by seducing and eloping with the wife of very respectable gentleman, named Heavyside. He had his hide nearly taken off by the wronged husband, was mulcted in a heavy sum, in one of the British Courts, and then fled to this country with the victim of his baseness, who left behind her a family of young children. And now the villain, instead of being scouted from all decent society, is invited to deliver a course of lectures in New-York!

P. S. We learn from the New-York Express, that Lardner's first !ecture was attended by a crowded audience, the elite of the city, the greater portion of whom were ladies. What a moral age we live in !- Gloucester Telegraph.

The 'Prince de Joinville.'

A young man by this name, a son of the French King, had a splendid ball given to him in Faneuil Hall, one night last week, at which, it is said, 1500 of Boston republicans danced attendance upon We have not yet been able to ascertain the meaning of this fashionable and aristocratic parade; nor what particular obligations this good city is un-der to a Bourbon King, or the son of a Bourbon, that it should give him a magnificent ball, when it pays nors to distinguished literary or sci men, statesmen, or patriots, who come among us. Who is this 'Prince de Joinville?' and what are his meritorious deeds in the great cause of human rights, that he has turned 1500 sturdy republicans into so many fawning sycophants? Why, reader, he is the —— 'Prince de Joinville,' and his father is a King, one of the detestable race of the Bourbons.

Truly, we good democrats are in a hopeful way, if we cannot honor more worthy men than the representative of a despot! But it seems to be the mausentative of a despot: But it seems to be the mau-ner of doing things here. Let a 'Prince' come among us, and, not withstanding our abhorrence of king-craft, you will see thousands ready to 'crook the pregnant hinges of the knee' to do him homage. Out upon such ton-foolery! When s hall we learn to be AMERICANS?—Boston Investigator.

The Concordia Intelligencer, (Louisiana,) gives the subjoined account of an affray which recently took place in that neighborhood:

'On the afternoon of the 8th ult., Mr. E. G. Collingsworth, the overseer of Marengo plantation, in as assaulted by three runaway not been a strong, athletic man, he would have been murdered on the spot. The contest was principally between Mr. C. and a boy of Gustine; the other two negroes having run away at the time Collingsworth collared Gustine's boy. It seems, that after a struggle between these two, the negro got free from the grasp of Mr. C., and seized a shot gun near by. This was a critical moment of life and death. not been a strong, athletic man, he would have been murdered on the spot. The contest was principal-ly between Mr. C. and a boy of Gustine; the other by. This was a critical moment of life and death. Mr. C. wrested the gun from the negro, and as quick as flash they were clenched—the negro was strong, and in the struggle for power, Collingsworth was thrown upon the ground, and nearly choaked to death. In this situation, he felt for a pocket knife, and having succeeded in opening it, by the aid of one hand, he drove the blade fast and fierce into the back of the negro, until he surrendered as a dead subject. The negro is dangerously ill, and but lit-tle hope is entertained of his recovery.'

Awful Accident at Niagara Falls.

We learn that a boat with three men went over We learn that a boat with three men went over the Falls of Ningara, on the night of Monday last. They had started from Schlosser, at 9 o'clock, in-tending to cross over to Hudson's tavern, two miles above Chippewa. Shortly after they left the shore, cries from the river were heard at Field's tavern, near by, but excited no attention, as similar nois near by, but excited no attention, as similar noises are very common in that quarter from boatmen passing to and fro. No suspicion of the accident was had until Thursday, when inquiry began to arise, and on Friday, awful evidence of the fate of the boat and her devoted crew was presented in the fragments found in the eddy below the Falls.

It is supposed that the boat was struck by a squall, and being heavily loaded with six barrels of whiskey, sunk—the wretched men on board being swept by the resistless current down the American

swept by the resistless current down the American rapids and over the frightful precipice below! The names of two were Jehiel D. Kinney and John York, and the other was a stranger, who had merely taken passage for Canada. The two former were from Nova Scotia; Kinney had kept a tavern eight miles sels of either nation are declared free! below the Falls for two years past, and has left a wife and three children. Part of one of the mangled bodies is said to have been found yesterday.—

Buffalo Com. Adv. Nov. 27.

Imposition. THE THOMPSONIAN SYSTEM BY STEAM, run at irst a little ahead of the world of arts, and met with a world of opposition, but has fairly fought itself into favor, and now goes by popular sentiment, un-molested. So popular is this system of practice in all its parts, that counterfeiters have every where rises up, advertising Thompsonian medicine, and putting up signs 'Thompsonian Head Quarters'—'True Thompsonian office,' &c. &c. This is the meanest kind of theft. When a man has introduced a value able invention at great sacrifice, it is right that he should have the benefit of it, and none but the viles should have the beneat of it, and note but the vitest their would deprive him of it. Yet in Boston, within forty rods of the office or medical store, kept by Dr. Samuel Thompson himself, the real founder of the system, there is one of these counterfeit establishments. nents .- Lynn Record.

Massachusetts is now the most densely people State in the Union, having ninety-five persons to a square mile. The sum raised and appropriated to the support of its public schools amounts to haif a million of dollars, and the number of children returned, is 183,498. EFFECTS OF THE CORN LAWS. The best bread is

retropolis.

Flour is 66 per cent. dearer in London than is Wheat is 54 per cent. dearer in London than it

han at Mirabeau. Flour was 78 per cent. dearer [on the 14th ult.] i condon than in New-York.

London than in New-York.

The duty on foreign wheat imported into England, is now 24s. 8d. the quarter. This is equal to a charge of 47 per cent. on the prime cost at Paris, 56 per cent. on the prime cost at Leghorn, 58 per cent. on the prime cost at Naples, and New-York, 59 per cent. on the prime cost at Mirabeau, and 69 per cent. on the prime cost at Males.

materal outrage was perpetrated on the person of a fe-male child under 10 years of age, in Calbarrus Coun-ty, a few days since, by one Miltau Freezelond, aged about 18 years. The child is since dead. The scoun-drel has made his escape, and we hope all good citi-zens will be on the alert to aid in his apprehension. We understand that he is about 5 feet 4 inches high, welks escent has a dark complexion, and but little or walks erect, has a dark complexion, and but little or no beard, and wore away a dark homespun cont and pantaloons.—Raleigh Register.

We shall soon have seven different routes by steam-boat and rail road to Boston, either of which will be comparatively good, viz. 1. by steamboat to Provi-dence and thence by rail road to Boston. 2. By way denes and thence by rail road to Boston. 2. By way of Stonington and Providence. 3 By way of Norwich and Worcester. 4. By way of New-Haven, Hartford, Springfield and Worcester. 5. By way of Bridgeport, West Stockbridge, Springfield, &c. 6. By way of the North River, Hudson, West Stockbridge, &c. 7. By way of the Harlaem Rail Road, continued by a branch to the Housatonic Rail Road, and thence by way of West Stockbridge, &c. On the first three and sixth of these routes, the steam communicathree and sixth of these routes, the steam com-tion is already complete .- N. Y. Jour. Com-Irish Prize for a Yunkee to catch - A premium of

one hundred guiness is offered by the Beltast Fibs. Society, to any person who will, within six months from the first of November next, exhibit a machine for breaking the woody part of flax from the fibre, and for scatching—produce from the straw both quality and quantity equal to the produce of Flemish and Dutch hand-scutching—and obviate all the objections to the present flax-mill machinery, &c. A Duel .- A Duel with rifles took place on Satur

day last, at Bladensburg, between Mr. Anthony Ham ilton and Mr. Robert Green of New-York. Either be cause the rifles were not loaded, or the marksmer were no shot, no blood was spilt.

Melancholy Accident.—Last evening, a person named Ebenezer Kinsman, of Manchester, Mass. fell from the third story through a trap of the Furniture store, No. 47, Royal street Dr. Harris was immediately called, but life was extinct, the neck being di located .- N. O. Bulletin. A rencontre took place last week between a youn

A rencontre took place last week between a young man named McKissick, and Pitt Coleman, Esq., in Hernando, Mississippi, in which the latter was mortally wounded, and has since died. Upon a hearing before a magistrate, McKissick was discharged upon the ground of self-defence.—Louisville Jour. A large cargo.-We learn from the New-Orlean

A large Large.—We learn from the New-Orleans Advertiser, that the ship Hope, owned by Ezra Weston, of Duxbury, Mass., consigned to Levi H. Gale, Esq. cleared on the 13th inst. for Liverpool, with 3115 bales of cotton on board, under ack. The total weight of the cargo is 1,351,576 pounds, and the burden of the Hope is 980 tons. Dr. Hunter, when starting in life, gave lecture His first was attended only by the porter! 'John said Dr. Hunter, 'take that skeleton down beside you

A Great Snow, Storm in Indiana .- The South Bene (Ia.) Free Press gives an account of a great snow storm which fell in that vicinity the latter part of Oc tober. It commenced on the night of the 23d, and continued till the next night, when the ground was covered with snow to the depth of thirty-six inches. The roofs of a number of houses were broken in with the weight, and much damage was done to the fruit-

It is mentioned in Hill's N. H. Patriot, that a Mr Abbot, of Concord, has a contract to furnish \$400 worth of knives, for the use of members of Congress at the next session. This Mr. Abbot manufactures some of the finest cutlery that is produced in the United States, and as good as can be produced any where.—Belknap Gaz. Education in Crime .- It is stated that during the

Laucation in Crime.—It is stated that during the year 1840, the total number of persons convicted of felony in England was 19,927—of these 4,105 were transported, out of which number only 390 had received such an education as enabled them to read and understand the bible, the remaining 3,715 being more or less, and the great majority wholly uneducated. The 'glorious uncertainty' of the law is in few in-stances so plain and palpable as in New-Orleans. In that city, the law sends a man to the calaboose for be-ing found drunk, and while there, the law supplies him daily with a gill of whiskey!

A gentleman who resides in Christian street, nea Front, Philadelphia, and who has a number of plus

trees in his garden, has been this year favored with econd crop of fine plums. The Salem Advertiser has been informed that the

Postmaster, at Topsheld, has been removed, on the two men and a woman, one of the men and the woman the property of Dr. Gustine, the other man belonging to a Mr. Clark. The negroes jumped upon Mr. Collingsworth while in the field; and had he Libel Suits .- The suit between Mr. Cooper, a

The National Debt of Texas is put down at \$11

602, 127, including the appropriation of the last Con gress, and \$1,0000,000 of bonds hypothecated by Gen Hamilton

Jonathan Chapman, Esq. present mayor and Na-thaniel Greene, Esq. are the opposing candidates for Mayor of Boston.

John Garrett, representative from Cherokee county La. die I a few days since.—N. O. Bec, 16th ult.

Capt. T. W. Thompson, the well known master-spirit of the Texan Navy, has been stabbed at Tobas-co, and killed, An officer who was with Thompson, at the time, killed the assassin.

The Sultan has refused to grant, at the request of the English government, perm tant church in Jerusalem.

HOME SQUADRON .- The command of this importa

The Synod of Albany has resolved that, in its opin ion, for, a church member to own stock in a railroad or steamboat which violates the Sabbath, is an offend er worthy of discipline.

The colored folks are building a temperance lectures in the very heart of the infected district, Be room in the very heart of the infected district, Bedford-street, in the lower part of the city. We are glad to see it.—Philad. Cour. A NOBLE EXAMPLE. By a recent treaty between

Colonization in Ohio .- The Philanthropist says

**Colonization has taken heart since the mob. It sees in the riots fresh proof that the two races cannot dwell together. Its first attempt to get up a meeting, as we have noticed, was a failure. The second attempt succeeded. Gentlemen who have never been known to interpose for the melioration of the colored people around them, all at once have become penetrated with a profound sympathy for the blacks, if they will but submit to be expatriated. The colored people were invited to attend, but not one was present. They un-derstand too well the roinous bearings of this scheme on their interests.

Locomotive Property .- Riches are taking to then selves feet, and fleeing away from their possessors at an astonishing rate. It is said that three hundred run-away slaves passed through Philadelphia from Balti-more alone, in six months. How they do love slave-ry! much as their masters love justice and humanity! Let a premium be offered to the individual who will luck out the eyes of that old seducer of property, the

It has been ascertained in Toulon, France, that one of the sextons had constantly fed his hoge upon the bodies of the dead. All the coffins in the ground under his charge were found, on examination, to be empty. Large quantities of human flesh were found in his house, and about 50,000 france in jewelry taken from the bodies. The living-had ate the pork fatted from the bodies. The living had ate the with deceased relatives.

Nonantum Hill.

FRUIT AND ORNAMENTAL TREES, Nursery of William Kenrick, OF PEACH AND PEAR TREES, OF AND CHERRY TREES, a collection

AND CHERRY TREES, a collection a led in any former year; for extensive numbers trees, of those most bighly productive and va of new and finest kinds.

Gooseberries of first quality, Apples, Quince tarines, Apricots, Grape-Vines, Rasberries, C. Strawberries, &c. The new abridged and dee Catalogue for 1842, which is now in preparation be sont to all who apply.

Ornamental Trees, Shrubs, Honey Suckle Splendid varieties of double yellow Harrison at er Roses—of Tree Pazonies, of Heibarcoss P, and other flowering Plants—of double Dahin Rhubarb of first rate, newest kinds, Cockspur, 1 &c.

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promptly attended to; and Trees, will be securely packed in mats transport to all distant places by 1 livered in the city free of charge for the wagon which is sent thither omay be left at the stand at No. 44 WILLIAM KENRICE

Nonantum Hill, Newton. Oct. 25.

Combs, Fancy Goods, and Perfume JU-T received, a large assortment goods, selected for the Fall Trade h goods, selected to Dealers from the country will do well to call.

A. S. JORDAN, 2, Milk-stree

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Boston, Nov. 5, 1841.

PERFUMERY AND EXTRACTS -Just L ed, and for sale at JORDAN'S, 2 Milk, 2 from Washington-street. Double Extract Geranium, Hungary,

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ED in the Neatest Style, and the Shortest Notice. W. G. N. respectfully solicits the notice old friends, and a share of the public patronage smallest favors gratefully received.

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EV. BI RLLY HIBBARD'S VEGETABLE, ANTI-BILIOUS FAMILY PILLS.

ALL who are acquainted with the mal Pills will do him the justice to say, the of the last men to impose upon the pub ne of these Family Pills has been so of ifest, that an extended description of the hardly needed. It is of more importance hardly needed. It is of more importance public where they are to be had; and, all are not held up as a specific for everyd they have counteracted and cured many as stinate chronic diseases; and what they le done, it is not improbable they can do agai the language of the inventor:—'An early use of these Pills will enable every one

successfully to be their own physician, in a complaints.

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trol, it is my intention to get it out in ner possible, consistent with the price of be printed on paper worth at least four d and in a large and fair type; and done I have consulted an extensive publis

I have consulted an extensive punion no interest in the matter; and he tells me put the work at fifty cents a number, as price at which it can be afforded, in the sty I propose to issue it. And it must be that this work has cost me an incalculable labor. It is now nearly twenty years a menced it; and, during that whole time, almost constantly progressing in my hands. almost constantly progressing in my hand in truth say that I have studied the Bibli all other books together. all other books together.

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JACKSON, SA EDNUNE QU WM. LLOY! VOL. X

From th

AMERICAN SL SITION AND The above lecchurch, John-streethe 1st instant, be pectable audience son was accompa Lenox Remond, of Linstant, of the Is-body of the Common Society, who are sions. On the ma Turner, Esq., of called to the chain Mr. Turner hav Mr. Turner have marks, stated the educed the lectu Mr. Thompson addressed the mee My much respecting to find myself of

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pent many happy rom whom I have

me, too long. I

ting a most success lom of Ireland, wh humble efforts to devising schemes come to better the flen starving fello After three months as been sent me, I am to address you, i prospects of the ab I am more than sati me at once to a cou interest too deep for With all its faults, world has ever beh some of the sublime in any part of the en empire of the nine land, whose heaven with the doctrines o of liberty are conte against the masked would fain dethrone ship, and enshrine migrant, who has tra tive glen to the prai-eaning on his ploug In Burns's carol.

The scenes that And glows and a Of Scotia's wood nd, too, of the opp verty from the Gre scene of honest labo progeny, where Irish and who, looking tow the sweet poetry of a of an Irishman:— Erin! an exile bequea Land of my forefath Buried and cold, when Green be thy fields,— And thy harp-striking Erin mayourin—Eri I honestly confess human liberty, in the bave yet no sympathy for America. I have and too much of her to cherish any other to

formed for being, the world. (Cheers.) I now more than seven the United States, eve art at this moment. a thousand years upon banks of the Kennebe Indian hunter; I have Where rang have mingled with the reat Spirit; I have barbarian savages, ar death of generations, and have their being, end man to these shores, and dominion commenced dominion commenced quest, robbery, and wnwards through litical regeneration,

genuine patriotism from its hallowed fire was e of Washington. (Che-ages yet to come. I like Nineveh of old, an ackcloth from the greery mightily to God, a evil way, and from the I have heard the omnit dering in the Capitol, legislation at the on at the South s trample in the d execrated tyranny, and the blessing of God broken every yoke, an (cheers.) These words of imagination, and the scenes around me, are prediction now. Mucl been realized. Thous paths of oppression in The voice of justice in paths of oppression in The voice of justice is authoritative above the of selfah crowds, and to guinary mobs. Soon reference to the future, Yet a little while, an judgment, and the millin bonds will be incorprejoice in the life-g (cheers.) But to my te the Abolitionists of the are the abolitionists? men and women, who is deliverance of their coslavery. They are, w

deliverance of their coslavery. They are, wslavery. They are, wslavery. They are, wportions of every sect
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